1	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA SUPERIOR COURT
2	FOR THE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA
3	Z011 NOV 23 AM 9: D2 SANDRA K MARKHAM, CLERK
4	STATE OF ARIZONA,)
5	Plaintiff,
6	vs.) Case No. V1300CR201080049
7	JAMES ARTHUR RAY,
8	Defendant.)
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14	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
15	BEFORE THE HONORABLE WARREN R. DARROW
16	TRIAL DAY FORTY-TWO
17	MAY 6, 2011
18	Camp Verde, Arizona
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22	ORIGINAL
23	REPORTED BY
24	MINA G. HUNT AZ CR NO. 50619
25	CA CSR NO. 8335

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I'm sorry. The question was?

25 went to the hospital that night?

13 1 Q. It's okay. Do you recall me asking you 2 yesterday -- I believe it was around 1:30 p.m. --3 Dr. Mosley, the opinions you provided to me and Mr. Hughes on April 18 and April 19 -- have you changed those opinions? 6 Do you remember that? 7 A. Have I changed the opinions? Q. Let me get an answer first. Did I ask 8 you that question yesterday? 9 10 A. I think so. 11 Q. And your response to that question was no; correct? 12 13 A. Yes. I believe that is correct. I haven't changed -- what I told you is correct. I 14 15 still believe that Dr. Paul, theoretically, could 16 be correct. 17 Q. About this not being a case of heat stroke but rather a case of poisoning; correct? 18 Α. Heat stroke. I think that both are 19 20 substantial factors in this case. There is a toxic 21 mechanism and a hyperthermia mechanism. I think 22 both mechanisms are in play here. 23 Okay. And I appreciate that. I'm going 24 to spend some time with you on that. 25 What you are telling this jury today is 14 that, based upon your reevaluation of the evidence, 1 2 you do believe that toxicity was in play; correct? 3 A. Correct. 4 **Q.** The toxicity that could be in play based upon the signs and symptoms is organophosphates; 5 correct? 6 A. That is among the toxicities that are 7 8 possible. Q. There are others?

Q. Did they tell you that Dr. Paul works in 3 a capacity such as yours where he is a medical 4 examiner for the State of New Mexico? 6 Α. Yes. 7 Q. Meaning, he works with law enforcement, prosecutors? 8 9 A. Yes. Q. Meaning that he is not somebody who is 10 out there for private hire by criminal defendants; 11 12 correct? 13 MR. HUGHES: Objection. Misstates the 14 evidence. THE COURT: Sustained. 15 MS. DO: Well, I have a follow-up to that. 16 I'm sorry, Your Honor. 17 Q. What I'm trying to clarify with you, 18 Doctor, is you do understand that Dr. Paul is 19 somebody who works for a state and primarily works 20 with law enforcement and prosecutors; correct? 21 I'm aware of that. Yes. Α. 22 Did the state also tell you that Dr. Paul 23 Q. has never testified on behalf of a defendant 24 charged in a criminal matter? 25 A. I did not know that. 1 Did the state also tell you that Dr. Paul 2 is board certified in both emergency medicine and 3 4 forensic pathology? 5 A. They did. Meaning, he has that extra wealth of 6 information and experience that we talked about 7 yesterday in treating live patients? Yes. 9 Α. Q. That extra wealth of experience in 10 treating live patients who come in with heat 11 illnesses; correct? 12 Correct. 13 Α. 14 Q. And poisoning; correct? 15 Α. Yes. And so based upon the information that 16 the state provided you regarding Dr. Paul's 17 credentials, you have no reason to believe that he 18

medical examiner for the State of New Mexico?

1 2

Α.

Yes.

9 10 A. There are others.

Q. Okay. Now, I'm going to discuss this a

11 12 little bit more with you. But I just want to make 13 sure that I have your testimony clear as to the time line. 14

A. Sure.

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Q. As of today you are not saying -- let me rephrase that. When you told us on April 18 and 19 that Dr. Paul could be right, you are confirming that statement again today; correct?

> Α. Correct.

Q. Now, when the state provided you with Dr. Paul's report, did they give you any information about who Dr. Paul was?

A. Yes.

Did they tell you that Dr. Paul is a

is not qualified; correct? 19 20 A. None whatsoever. I mean, Mr. Paul's credentials are impeccable. I suppose a thorough 21 background check to find holes in Mr. Paul's 22 credentials might reveal that he's allergic to

23 kryptonite and he can't see through lead. 24

So I'm aware of that. I was aware of 25

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- that when I reviewed his report. I was aware of 1
- that before, as I went into rereview of 2
- Ms. Neuman's records, that if I were to oppose
- Dr. Paul, in my opinion, that it would be,
 - essentially, similar to opposing the voice of God.
- 6 And so it's not a light -- it's not a thing I take
- 7 lightly when I have an opinion that is divergent
- from Dr. Paul's. 8
- 9 Q. Okay. I appreciate the humor, Doctor.
- 10 No one is saying that he's Superman, and no one is
- saying he's God. But what you are telling the 11
- 12 jurors is that his credentials are impeccable, that
- 13 he is qualified; correct?

A. Correct.

- Q. And that if you were to reach an opinion
- that disagreed with his, it might be intellectually 16
- 17 contradictory; correct? Meaning, he as an
- intellectual -- a medical basis for his opinion; 18
- correct? 19

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- A. Yes. We're all obliged to be
- 21 intellectually honest. Dr. Paul is. I am. That's
- 22 what I bring to court, and that's what Dr. Paul
- 23 will bring to court.
- 24 Q. Thank you. And, Dr. Mosley, I'm not at
- all challenging your intellectually -- intellectual 25
 - honesty. And you were candid with us on April 18
- and 19. But people can make mistakes; correct? 2
- 3 A. Yes, we can.
- Q. As you told this jury, and I think we all 4
- appreciate your candor yesterday, you said that --5
- and I believe your exact words -- I don't want to 6
- misquote you -- was something to the effect that 7
- you were always open to new opinions and new 8
- 9 information; and if you're wrong, you're going to
- 10 revise your opinion; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 12 Q. And that's somewhat what you've done
- 13 here; correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. And we all appreciate that. So I'm not
- 16 challenging your intellectual honesty, because
- 17 you've been candid.
- 18 Now, let me ask you this next question:
- You've told the jury now that it is your opinion 19
- 20 today that there were signs and symptoms in Liz
- Neuman's medical records that were inconsistent 21
- 22 with heat stroke and hyperthermia and consistent
- with an organophosphate toxicity. Those two signs 23

and symptoms -- well, let me ask you. How many

- signs and symptoms are we talking about?

- I'm sorry. We're talking about hyperthermia, heat stroke?
- 2 3 Q. Let me clarify. When you reached the
- 4 opinion that there were signs and symptoms
- inconsistent with heat stroke but consistent with 5
- organophosphates toxicity, what signs and symptoms 6
- 7 are we talking about?
- A. So what we're talking about is a case in 8
- which hyperthermia is the sole player. If the only 9
- thing going on is exposure to a high temperature 10
- 11 and nothing else as the lethal act, what's
- inconsistent about that are miosis, the pinpoint 12
- pupils, and the -- and if that foamy sputum is 13
- excessive salivation, then that would be also 14
- inconsistent with the early findings of heat 15
- stroke, of pure heat stroke. 16
- Q. Okay. So let's talk about these two 17
 - things. You did see documented in Ms. Neuman's
- medical records evidence that she had miosis, 19
- 20 meaning pinpoint pupils?
 - A. Yes. Yes.
- Q. And your information regarding the frothy 22
- sputum or the foaming, as you told this jury, that 23
- fact is not documented in the medical records --24
- correct? -- based on your review? 25
- 20
- A. I'm not sure where I got that impression.
- 2 I'm not sure.
- 3 Q. That's okay. What I'm asking, Doctor, is
- do you recall seeing this documented in Liz 4
- Neuman's medical records? 5
 - Α. Yes.
- 7 Q. You do recall?
- 8 Α. I believe so.
- That's okay. If you need to review 9
- anything to be sure, please do. 10
 - Okay. I don't think I have those facts.
- Q. If the jury were to have heard testimony 12
- from witnesses on that stand that participants 13
- 14 after the sweat lodge ceremony did show signs of
- what they've called "foaming" or "frothy sputum" --15
- 16 Α. Yes.
- Q. -- I want you to accept that just as a 17
- hypothetical. All right? 18
- 19 Α. Okay.
- So these two signs and symptoms -- the 20
- frothy sputum, the foaming; plus the miosis, the 21
- pinpoint pupils -- are the two things you know are 22
- inconsistent with heat stroke; correct? 23
- At least in the early phases as someone 24
 - might present at the scene upon emerging from the

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Q. What you mean by that is you would not expect in the case of heat stroke that participants would come out of the sweat lodge ceremony and immediately show signs of frothy sputum or foaming; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. You used a phrase yesterday called "pulmonary edema." Do you remember that?

Α. I did.

Q. That's, basically, fluid in the lungs; correct?

A. Fluid in the air spaces that should normally contain air. Instead they contain fluid.

Q. And sometimes that, then, comes out as frothy sputum or foaming; correct?

A. Yes. It's common for me to see frothy sputum in deceased persons. And more often than not, it's a sign of pulmonary edema.

Q. Okay. But that's different than what we're talking about now in the sense you're talking to the jury about what happens to the participants as they immediately emerge from that sweat lodge.

If witnesses have testified to this jury that they saw participants come out of the sweat

22

lodge ceremony with frothy sputum or foaming, that would be an immediate sign that you would not see in the case of heat stroke; correct?

MR. HUGHES: Objection, Your Honor. That 4 hypothetical misstates the evidence. 5

THE COURT: Dr. Mosley, if you can answer 6 7 that, you may.

THE WITNESS: Can you run it by me again, please.

Q. BY MS. DO: Sure. And, of course, you weren't here when the other witnesses testified. I'm asking you to accept in this hypothetical that the jury has heard these facts. And it's up to the jury to determine whether or not that's true. Okay?

A. Okay.

Q. What I'm asking you is this: If witnesses have testified to this jury that they had seen participants immediately after the sweat lodge ceremony showing frothy sputum or foaming, that is a sign that you would not expect to immediately see 22 in the case of heat stroke; correct?

The answer to that question depends on the severity of the heat stroke.

Q. Okay. If they are unconscious and they're

unable to protect their airway, it's entirely 2

possible that upon being dragged out of the sweat 3

lodge, pulmonary edema would be found. Because 4

it's not so much a result of the heat, but the 5

collapse and going unconscious. But I think it's 6

an unusual finding in most cases of heat stroke to 7 see frothy sputum. 8

Q. You would not normally see it; correct?

10 Correct.

Q. Now, I had also talked to you about your 11 opinions with regards to frothy sputum on April 18, 12 13 2011, in that conversation; correct?

Α. Yes.

Q. We also talked about miosis?

Α. Yes. 16

Q. Okay. Now, let me try and let me get it to where you can explain to the jury. In the case of heat stroke, if it's severe and it's at the end -- sort of what you call the "late stage"; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. You're saying that you wouldn't be surprised to see frothy sputum or foaming; is that correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And that would be dependent on whether or not the person, for example, was unconscious. Is that what you're saying?

So in the case -- if a participant comes

A. Yes.

out of the sweat lodge ceremony, does show some 7 signs of altered mental status but is not 8 unconscious, and frothy sputum is coming out of the 9 person's mouth, that would be a sign you would not 10 11 expect in heat stroke; correct?

A. Correct.

13 Q. And since this is what we call a 14 "mass-casualty incident," Doctor, you would expect, would you not, that the same cause or causes 15 16 affecting one participant as to another might be the same? 17

A. Yes.

You wouldn't expect there to be different 19 Q. causes in effect in one mass-casualty incident; 20 correct? 21

Α. Correct.

23 Now, the miosis and the frothy sputum --Q. and let me just clarify what you told Mr. Hughes 24 yesterday when he asked you questions about how 25

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- 1 much you would expect. You indicated to him that2 it's quite possible that you could see the quantity
- 3 that he described as being the foam on a latte;
- 4 correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Now, I want you to take those two signs
 and symptoms and put them together rather than
 looking at them separately. You have got miosis,
 pinpoint pupils, and you've got frothy sputum and
- 10 foaming. Those two in conjunction are inconsistent
- 11 with heat stroke; correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
- Q. Those two in conjunction are inconsistentwith hyperthermia; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Those two in conjunction are consistentwith organophosphate toxicity; correct?
 - A. They are.
- Q. We also talked yesterday -- Mr. Hughesasked you something about a differential diagnosis?
 - A. Yes
- Q. And you explained it to the jury. And I
 just want to make sure that I understood your
 explanation. Sometimes a patient can come in and
 exhibit a pattern of signs and symptoms that could
 - point in the direction of two causes; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So there are some illnesses where thesigns and symptoms are very similar; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And because they're similar, you have toinclude in your diagnosis all of the possibilities;correct?
- 9 A. Correct.
- Q. With heat stroke and hyperthermia, the
 signs and symptoms -- the typical signs and
 symptoms of heat stroke and hyperthermia are very
 similar to what you would expect to see in
 organophosphate toxicity; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 16 Q. They almost, like, mirror each other; 17 correct?
- 18 A. "Mirror." I'm sorry. Can we choose a 19 different word?
- Q. Very similar. You're welcome -- fine.
 Very similar, meaning you could see nausea in both
 cases; correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- **Q.** You could see fatigue in both cases?
 - 5 A. Yes.

7 of 59 sheets

- 1 Q. Malaise, which is just a general sort of
- 2 not feeling well; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q.** Emesis, what you described to the jury yesterday, being vomiting; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- 7 Q. And altered mental status; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q.** From as minor as confusion to severe as
- 10 coma; correct?
- 12 Q. And in very severe cases, death; correct?
- 13 A. Correct.

A. Correct.

- 14 Q. Now, those are the similarities. But
- 15 what is very different between those two
- 16 illnesses -- heat stroke, hyperthermia, and
- 17 organophosphate toxicity -- are those two signs and
- 18 symptoms in conjunction; correct?
 - A. I'm sorry.
- **Q.** You want me to repeat that?
 - A. Please.
- **Q.** You just explained to the jury what are
- 23 very similar between heat illnesses, heat stroke
- 24 and hyperthermia, and organophosphate toxicity;
- 25 correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And because of the similarity between the
 signs and symptoms of those two disorders, it's a
 challenge for clinicians to sort them out; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And sometimes you mistakenly think onepoints this way when it really is the other cause;correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. But what is very different, what separates those two disorders, are those two signs and symptoms, pinpoint pupils and frothy sputum or foaming; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So, Doctor, when you reviewed the medical
 records for Liz Neuman, you did see evidence of
 pinpoint pupils; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. You did see evidence that the emergency
 room doctors, the ICU doctors, were puzzling over
 this odd presentation of signs and symptoms;
- 22 correct?
- 23 A. Correct.
 - Q. What they were thinking of in their
 - 5 diagnoses was a toxicity; correct?

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A. Correct.

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Q. I'm going to hand you these four volumes of medical records. They're in evidence as exhibits 365, 366, 367 and 368. Those are the complete medical records for Liz Neuman; correct?

I'm sorry. Let me just restate the facts of the moment. You handed me four binders and asked me if these are the complete medical records of Liz Neuman. I've never seen these binders before. I can't tell you if page 5,063 is missing or not. So with any certainty, tell the jury that I know that this record is complete, I cannot do that.

14 Q. Okay. And I appreciate that clarification. You did receive the complete 15 records for Ms. Neuman at some point from the 17 state; correct?

A. Correct.

19 Q. These have been introduced into evidence with the state's agreement. So I'll represent to 20 you that we understand them to be the complete 21 22 records. Okay?

23 A. Okay. I'd like to add that I really like 24 this binding. It's much better than the way I got 25

> Q. We can make you a copy, Doctor. You did get a chance to review

Ms. Neuman's records; correct? 3

A. Yes. 4

5 Q. What I'd like to do with you and just go through what you saw when you reviewed or 6 7 rereviewed her medical records. 8

A. Well, the miosis and the doctors thinking that this is an atypical presentation of heat stroke. And those were the main things that stuck in my mind. And also what Dr. Paul pointed out that she was hypertensive, which that really doesn't fit either.

Q. Hypertensive is -- would you explain.

High blood pressure.

Because you would normally see low to 16 normal blood pressure in heat stroke; correct? 17

A. Yes.

Q. And that was yet another inconsistent 19 finding for heat stroke; correct? 20

> Inconsistent with heat stroke? Α.

Q. Yes.

Yes. 23 Α.

24 All right. Let's just go through the

record so that the jury knows what you looked at.

1 Okay? This is Exhibit 365, page --

A. What's the Bates stamp?

Let me get it for you, Doctor. It's 3 Q.

4 Bates stamp 2597.

A. Okav.

Q. And I direct your attention to what I'm 6 7 blowing up on the screen here. At the top of this

page, you do see Verde Valley Fire District; 8

9 correct?

10 Α. Yes.

Q. And you see Liz Neuman's name? 11

12 A. Yes.

This is a typical run sheet for EMS 13 Q.

14 responding to a scene; correct?

A. Correct.

Below where I have it highlighted on the 16 Q.

board, or the projector, there is documentation of 17

her vital signs; correct?

Α. Correct.

20 You can see the first time that is

documented on this EMS run sheet is a time of 5:45; 21

correct? 22

> A. Yes.

Q. And that's the earliest time we see on

this particular document; correct? 25

30

Α. Yes.

That would indicate at 5:45, EMS was at Q.

Liz Neuman taking her vitals; correct?

Α. Correct.

Then we see in this column right here Q.

that the EMS noted her pupils to be two

millimeters, nonreactive, at either 5:50 or 5:55; 7

8 correct?

> Α. Yes.

And two millimeters, you would agree, is 10 Q.

11 pinpoint?

A. Yes. That's technically miosis or

13 pinpoint pupils.

14 Q. Dr. Mosley, if you could please step down to the easel. This is my very rough drawing of an 15 eye. If you could take a pen, I'm going to draw in 16 the iris. Could you show us using this drawing 17

here what a pinpoint pupil would like look like? 18

Sure. Can I flip the page? I don't 19 really like your drawing. 20

Q. Sure.

This is the iris. The white part is the 22

sclera, and this is a two millimeter pupil that is 23

equivalent to miosis. A normal pupil might be much

larger than that, five or six millimeters perhaps.

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Q. Could you draw so the jury understands what a dilated pupil is where the pupils are enlarged.

A. A dilated pupil, it might fill the whole -- just leave a small part of the colored part of your eye left. It might be 10 or 9 millimeters wide.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, pursuant to Rule 106, I'd ask if Ms. Do would show the rest of the page that's up on the screen, including the blood pressures that are to the right.

THE COURT: If there is not a pending question, also, Ms. Do, if you could remove the exhibit and completely --

And obviously on redirect, Mr. Hughes, you can display whatever is relevant.

Q. BY MS. DO: Thank you, Doctor. So we saw that the Verde Valley Fire 18 Department EMS personnel noted two millimeter 20 pupils at about 5:50 or 5:55; correct?

A. Correct.

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Q. And are you aware that 9-1-1 call -- the 22

first 9-1-1 call was made at 5:21 p.m.? 23

A. I was not.

Now, if you will take a look at page --Q.

34

I'm sorry. Exhibit 369.

A. Are you referring to --

Q. A different volume now. There are 3

Post-it notes to tell you which. 4

If you will turn to Bates stamp 2593, 5 which should be the first page or the second page. 6

A. Bates stamp 2593?

Q. Yes. We're now looking at Bates stamp 2593 at the top. You see the Guardian Air record; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. This would be different than the Verde 12 Valley Fire Department. Do you know? 13

A. Yes. This is a different air ambulance 14 company. 15

Q. Okay. So a second EMS personnel noted Ms. Neuman to have in both her left and her right constricted pupils; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And "constricted" is another way to say 20 pinpoint: correct? 21

A. Yes.

Q. Now, once Ms. Neuman was taken to 23

Flagstaff Medical Center, you did see in her 24

medical records that the pinpoint pupils persisted;

1 correct?

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A. Yes.

3 Q. And if you will take a look at

4 Exhibit 366 at Bates stamp 3027.

A. 3027?

Q. Yes. Taking a look at the top, you do 6

see the Flagstaff Medical Center record; correct? 7

Α.

9 Q. This is a report by Dr. Peterson, Mark

Peterson; correct? 10

A. Yes.

With the result date of October 8, 2009; Q. 12

correct? 13

A. October 8. Yes. 14

Q. And that's the date of her admission?

A. Correct. 16

Q. And Dr. Peterson, do you know whether or 17 not he is the ER doctor who treated Ms. Neuman upon 18

her admission? 19

A. I'm not sure.

Q. Dr. Peterson noted that her eyes were

open, pupils pinpoint; correct? 22

A. Yes, he did.

Q. And then we talked about Dr. Cutshall.

You noted him to be the intensive care specialist,

the doctor who treated her in the ICU unit;

2 correct?

A. Correct.

Q. In Dr. Cutshall's critical care 4

evaluation at Bates stamp 3014 --5

A. Okay.

-- October 8, 2009, at 10:25 p.m.; 7 Q.

correct? 8

A. Yes.

Q. Dr. Cutshall, again, noted on 10

presentation, Ms. Neuman had pinpoint pupils? 11

A. That's correct.

Q. In addition to Ms. Neuman's medicals, 13

Dr. Mosley, I understand the state had recently 14

provided you with additional medical records of the 15

16 other participants. Correct?

A. Yes.

Q. That was just on March 24, 2011?

19 Α. Yes.

Q. And in the conversation that you and I 20

had with Mr. Hughes on April 18 and April 19, I

21

asked you at that point if you had a chance to 22

review the medical records of the other 23

24 participants.

Do you remember that? 25

Page 33 to 36 of 235

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A. I do.

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Q. And I understand you have other cases. 2 You told me at that time that you did not -- you 4 had not had the time to review those records?

A. That's correct.

6 Q. And do you recall me asking you 7 specifically if you wouldn't mind taking the time to review the records of the other three critically 8 9 ill who were admitted to Flagstaff: -- Tess Wong, 10 Stephen Ray and Sidney Spencer?

A. Yes. I do recall you asking me to do that.

13 Q. Since that phone call, have you had a chance to review the records of Sidney Spencer, 14 15 Tess Wong and Stephen Ray?

A. No. Not completely.

Q. What part of it have you reviewed?

A. I'm not sure. Sidney Ray. I do believe I read something about his clinical findings.

Q. You mean "Stephen Ray"?

21 A. Yes.

Q. Okay. I'm going to hand you Exhibit 222 22 that has been admitted into evidence. And I will 23 represent to you that this was provided to us as 24

the complete records for Sidney Spencer.

38

A. Okav. 1

Q. If you could flip through that and tell me if you recognize the documents to indicate whether you've actually reviewed Ms. Spencer's records.

A. It looks like so many other documents I've seen, I can't tell you whether I've reviewed this or not. But I'm willing to review it now.

Q. Why don't we look through it together with some direction here.

This is Sidney Spencer's record; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. If you will take a look at Bates stamp 13 2084. 14

A. Okay.

Q. At the top of that you do see that the 16 doctors at Flagstaff Medical Center noted that 17 Ms. Spencer had two millimeter pupils; correct? 18

A. Correct.

Q. Pinpoint?

Correct.

Q. And indicating minimally reactive?

23

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, pursuant to Rule 106, 24 I'd ask the entire portion of the bottom be

highlighted and magnified so the jury can see it. 1

2 MS. DO: Your Honor, I think that can be done 3 on redirect.

4 THE COURT: In this case, that exhibit can be examined again on redirect. 5

MS. DO: Thank you.

7 **Q.** Based upon that presentation of the pinpoint pupils, do you note at the bottom the 8 Flagstaff Medical Center doctor indicating that 9 based upon the relatively miotic pupils, 10 considerations also regarding the possibility of a 11 cholinergic overdose? 12

A. Yes. I see that.

Q. And cholinergic overdose includes exactly 14 15 what we've been talking about, organophosphate toxicity; correct? 16

A. Yes, ma'am. That's correct.

Q. We also talked about the medical records of a Tess Wong. I'm going to hand you what's been admitted as Exhibit 396. And I'll represent to you that was provided to us as the complete medical records for Tess Wong.

A. Okav.

Q. You're not certain if you've reviewed 24 these records; correct?

A. I'm not.

Q. If I could have you take a look at Bates 2 stamp 2156, I believe. Yes, 2156. You will see on 3 Ms. Wong's medical records, the doctors also noted 4 she had pinpoint pupils at two millimeters on 5 presentation; correct? 6

A. Correct.

Q. As you sit here today, do you have any 8 information whether or not Tess Wong and Sidney 9 Spencer were admitted as critically ill on the date 10 of October 8? 11

A. I believe they were.

Q. All right. Now, you mentioned a Stephen 13 Ray. You possibly could have reviewed his records; 14 correct? 15

A. Yes.

Q. And, again, these records were just 17 provided to you on March 24, 2011? 18

A. I did get some other records early on, but I'm not sure if his were among them.

Q. Let me show you Exhibit 213. That's been admitted into evidence. I'll represent to you that was provided as the complete medical records of Stephen Ray, also admitted to Flagstaff Medical 24 Center.

- A. Thank you. Yes.
- 2 Q. And if we could take a look at Bates
- 3 stamp 7093. On that page the doctor at Flagstaff
- 4 Medical Center also saw Mr. Ray, now the fourth
- 5 person, at Flagstaff Medical Center, with pinpoint
- 6 pupils; correct?

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- 7 A. I'm sorry. It's not highlighted.
- 8 Q. Do you see it?
- 9 A. Give me a moment.
- 10 Q. My question is, do you see the
- 11 documentation of pinpoint pupils for Mr. Ray?
- 12 A. There it is.
- 13 Q. You do see that; correct?
- 14 A. I do.
- 15 Q. At the top, the doctor had written down
- 16 anticholinergic toxidrome; correct?
- 17 A. Yes, he did.
- 18 Q. Anticholinergic would include dilated
- 19 pupils, the one you drew on the right; correct?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. And so based upon pinpoint pupils, it's
- 22 your opinion that it would be a cholinergic
- 23 toxidrome; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Which would include organophosphate
- 42

1 toxicity?

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- 2 A. Correct.
- Q. Now, taking all of these records that
- 4 we've just reviewed, Dr. Mosley, of the four
- 5 admitted into the ICU of Flagstaff Medical Center,
- 6 adding to that, if the jury has heard testimony
- 7 that these four people showed signs of frothy
- 8 sputum or foaming at the scene, your opinion would
- 9 be that that is much more suggestive of
- 10 organophosphate toxicity; correct?
- 11 A. Much more suggestive of organophosphate
- 12 toxicity than it is suggestive of heat stroke?
- 13 Q. Yes.
- 14 A. Yes.
 - Q. In fact, it's inconsistent with heat
- 16 stroke?

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- 17 A. Yes.
- 18 Q. Now, you, based upon these records,
- 19 Doctor, today would include in your differential
- 20 diagnosis organophosphate toxicity; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 22 Q. Now, if you will go back to the time line
- 23 with me -- going back to the time line, the revised
- 24 opinion that you hold today, that you cannot
- 25 exclude organophosphate toxicity, that there are

- signs and symptoms inconsistent with heat stroke,
- 2 that you have doubts about whether or not it's just
- 3 heat that's in play, that's --
 - A. Those are all true statements.
 - Q. That's all -- those are revised opinions
- 6 based upon your review of these medical records;
- 7 correct?

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- A. Correct.
- 9 Q. Now, Liz Neuman's records. We looked at
- 10 two reports, one by Dr. Peterson and one by
- 11 Dr. Cutshall; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And those are the reports that indicated
- 14 the pinpoint pupils; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 16 Q. And indicated that the doctors were
- 17 discussing on the night of October 8, 2009, the
- 18 possibility of a toxicity; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- 20 MS. DO: May I have one moment, Your Honor?
- 21 THE COURT: Yes.
- Q. BY MS. DO: Doctor, I'm going to show you
- 23 an exhibit that we've marked as Exhibit 580. And
- 24 at the bottom, you can see Bates stamp; correct?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- 1 Q. And do you know, based upon your
 - 2 involvement in the case, the Bates stamp comes from
 - 3 the state?
 - 4 A. I believe.
 - Q. Looking at 580, there is a certification
 - 6 on the front page; correct?
 - 7 A. Yes
 - 8 Q. By a Pam Edgerton, employed with the
 - 9 Yavapai County Sheriff's Office?
 - 10 A. Yes.
 - 11 Q. The date at the bottom indicates the
 - 12 request is made on October 9, 2009?
 - 13 A. Yes.
 - 14 Q. And if you flip to the second page, do
 - 15 you note those to be or recognize those to be the
 - 16 medical records for Liz Neuman, which may or may
 - 17 not be duplicative of what we've been looking
 - 18 through?
 - 19 A. Yes.
 - 20 Q. Okay. Now, you had indicated a while
 - 21 back, when we interviewed you in May 2010, that you
 - 22 had received some of Ms. Neuman's records.
 - 23 Do you remember that?
 - 24 A. I do.
 - Q. The records you have for Ms. Neuman at

- 1 the time you did your autopsy and the time that you
- 2 conducted -- I'm sorry -- the time you conducted
- 3 the autopsy and the time you wrote the report on
- 4 February 2, 2010, was not as voluminous as the four
 - volumes that has the binding that you like;
- 6 correct?

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pupils.

- A. Correct.
- Q. Now, looking at Exhibit 580, does that
 appear to be more consistent with the volume that
 you were provided or you had at the time you issued
 your report?
- 11 your report?12 A. It does.
- Q. Now, looking at Exhibit 580, I'm going to
 first turn to Bates stamp 1864. If you could
 confirm for the jury that that is the same
 emergency department report from Dr. Peterson that
 we just looked at on the screen showing pinpoint
 - A. Well, this one is typed -- it's been transcribed. But I believe he most likely dictated this typewritten report based on the notes he took while -- that we saw earlier.
 - MS. DO: Your Honor, since these are the records that the doctor had prior to issuing the report, I ask they be admitted into evidence.

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- MR. HUGHES: I don't think the foundation hasbeen laid, Your Honor. May I take him on voirdire?
- 4 THE COURT: Yes, you may.
 - VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
 - BY MR. HUGHES:
 - **Q.** Doctor, the record that you reviewed when you prepared your autopsy report -- did you obtain those directly from Flagstaff Medical Center?
 - A. I did.
- Q. Did you obtain them from -- I think yousaid the cover sheet there shows Detective PamEdgerton?
 - A. You're right. It does.
 - **Q.** Did you obtain the records when you prepared your report from Detective Pam Edgerton?
 - A. I don't know. I mean, I might have -- well, I probably did obtain them from both.
 - **Q.** Do you know whether the records you have in front of you are the ones, then, that are the only records that you had available when you prepared your autopsy report?
 - A. I cannot say with certainty that these are the only records I had in front of me when I prepared my autopsy report.

- 1 MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, I would object on 2 foundation.
- 3 THE COURT: Sustained at this time. We're4 going to take this up at the recess.
 - CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)
- 6 BY MS. DO:

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- Q. Doctor, you did have medical records for8 Ms. Neuman at the time you conducted your autopsy;9 correct?
- 10 A. Yes.
- Q. You had reports and documents from
 Ms. Neuman's medical stay at the time that you
 wrote your report on February 2, 2010; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you do recall seeing at that time the
 records by Dr. Cutshall and the records of
 Dr. Peterson at the emergency room and ICU;
 correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. What I'm asking you is in Exhibit 580,
 which were obtained on October 9, will you confirm
 for the jury that Bates stamp 1860 through 1866 are
 those two reports that you reviewed at the time of
 autopsy and had at the time you issued your report?
 - A. I'm not sure if I had them at the time of

- 1 autopsy. I certainly had it by the time I issued2 my report.
- Q. Okay. Now, you had told us yesterdaythat what you saw in reviewing Ms. Neuman's records
- 5 that were provided to you -- the four volumes that
- 6 we see, the larger volumes on March 24 -- you do
- 7 recall seeing what the doctors call the -- odd
- 8 presentation; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And you saw that at the time you wroteyour report on February 2, 2010; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 13 Q. Now, if we could take a look at your
 14 autopsy notes, which have been admitted as
 15 Exhibit 363, these were notes that you took
 16 contemporaneously, meaning at the same time that
 17 you conducted the autopsy; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And these notes indicate that you were
 writing down the signs and symptoms or the facts of
 Ms. Neuman's presentation to Flagstaff Medical
- 22 Center; correct?
 - A. Correct.Q. Which would indicate that you had
- 25 reviewed at the time of the autopsy some of her

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- 1 medical records; correct?
- 2 A. Yes.

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- **Q.** And since Dr. Peterson was the emergency room treating doctor and Dr. Cutshall was the ICU treating doctor, you would have seen their records; correct?
- 7 A. Correct.
- **Q.** And nowhere on this Exhibit 363, which 8 9 contains your contemporaneous notes, in reviewing the medical records did you notate the pinpoint 10 pupils; correct? 11
- A. Correct. 12
- 13 Q. And nowhere in those notes at the time of 14 autopsy in reviewing the medical records did you 15 indicate the toxicity that the doctors were talking about; correct? 16
- A. Correct. 17
- Q. So would it be fair to say -- and I 18 19 believe you testified to this yesterday -- that 20 when you reviewed the medical records, you just didn't give any significance to these signs and 21 22 symptoms?
 - I did not know what to make of those signs and symptoms.
 - **Q.** At that time?

A. At that time. Yes.

- Q. But now knowing what you do know or being asked these questions and having Dr. Paul's analysis, you would agree with me that your revised opinion is based upon the same information that you
- had at the time of autopsy; correct? 6
- 7 Α. Yes.
- 8 **Q.** You just didn't make any significance of it? 9
- 10 A. Correct.
- 11 Q. So what I want to make sure we understand, Dr. Mosley, is that your opinion today, 12 that we've gone over already, is based upon the 13 same evidence, the same medical documents, that you 14 15 had at the time you conducted the autopsy; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 17 Q. At the time that you reviewed these 18 medical records and noted but didn't give significance to the pinpoint pupils or the 19 discussion of a toxidrome, did you think about 20 21 calling the ER doctors to ask, what should I make of this? 22
- 23 A. I did not.
- That would include neither Dr. Peterson 24 Q.
- 25 or Cutshall; correct?

- A. Correct. I've never spoken to either of them.
- Q. I understand that hindsight is 20/20, or, 3 as Mr. Li, says 20/20 is hindsight. You, looking 4 back, now would include based upon the same 5 evidence you had over 17 or 15 months ago in your 6 diagnosis organophosphate toxicity; correct? 7
- A. In the differential diagnosis -- I'm 8 sorry. I just want to be clear about the question 9 I'm answering. Can you just repeat it one more 10 time. 11
- 12 Q. Certainly. Because your opinion today, your revised opinion, is based on the same evidence 13 you had at the time of autopsy, if you know what 14 you know now then, you would have included in your 15 differential diagnosis organophosphate toxicity; 16 17 correct?
 - A. I would have considered it earlier as a possibility.
- 20 Q. And that's what we mean when we say differential diagnosis. And you're not suggesting 21 to the jury that it's a final diagnosis; correct? 22
 - A. Correct.
- 24 Q. It's a way you look at a problem to work 25 out the problem; correct?
- 1 A. That's correct.
 - 2 Q. And so in working out that problem of what caused Ms. Neuman's death on October 19, 2009, when you conducted the autopsy, you would have 4

 - included in your differential diagnosis 5 organophosphate toxicity; correct? 6
 - 7 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And based upon the same evidence that 8 we've reviewed that you had on the 19th; correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. If you had -- if we could go back in time and you could have included that in your differential diagnoses, Dr. Mosley, there were a number of things that you probably would have done; correct?
 - Α. Yes.
 - Q. For example, one, you might have called 17 the doctors at Flagstaff Medical Center; correct? 18
 - A. I might have.
 - Q. You might have spoken to the case agent, 20 21 Detective Diskin; correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And, by the way, did Detective Diskin in 23 your investigation ever tell you that he suspected 24 as early as October 9, 2009, at the scene that

1 toxins might have been in play?

A. He wouldn't -- well, I don't recall if he did or not. But he wouldn't have had to because it's in the medical records that the doctors suspected toxins might be in play.

Q. Sure. But as the case agent, you would expect that he would provide you with all relevant information from the scene; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And that's what we talked about when you based your conclusion of February 2, 2010, was that it was entirely on circumstances reported to you; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. It would have been an important circumstance for the detective to have told you that on October 9, 2009, he had believed while at the scene that toxins might have been an issue; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And so if you could turn back the clock and go back to the time you did your autopsy and work out this problem, including the possibility of organophosphate toxicity, if Detective Diskin also told you, now a second source in addition to the

records, that he might have suspected toxins, you might have done things differently; correct?

A. I'm sorry. I'm just wondering what would I have done differently. I probably would have -- well, ask them to tell me what the source of the organophosphates is, where at the scene did you find the organophosphates, and why should I -- how can I confirm that organophosphates are poisoning these people.

Q. And I'm not suggesting by my question that Detective Diskin knew that there was organophosphates on the date of October 8 or October 9. Okay?

What I'm asking you is, for whatever reason, the detective believes toxins, whatever toxins, were an issue, that would be relevant information that you should have had; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And do you recall whether or not Detective Diskin ever coming to you before you did your autopsy and telling you that it was his suspicion toxins could have been an issue?

A. I did not.

Q. Now, my question to you is this: If on October 9 the detective suspected toxins, whatever

1 toxins -- and I'm not saying organophosphates, but

2 just toxins. If he had come to you or any of the

3 MEs at the time and told you that, you could have,

4 for one, asked that all of the blood samples taken

of the participants including the two that deceased

6 on the 9th be kept; correct?

A. I could have. But -- well, I don't have any jurisdiction over those other people. I think it would have been a wise thing to do. I don't know if I would have anticipated doing that.

Q. Sure. I understand. Again, I know
hindsight is 20/20. But if you had all this
information and you had given significance to these
findings at the relevant time, Dr. Mosley, you
could have at least made the suggestion that fresh
blood samples be kept; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And when you say you didn't have
jurisdiction, I understand you didn't have
jurisdiction over the bodies of Ms. Brown or
Mr. Shore. But you certainly had jurisdiction over
Ms. Neuman and the three others who were critically
ill at the Flagstaff Medical Center; correct?

A. Only if they die do I have jurisdiction.

Q. Understood.

On October 8th, though, on the night of

2 the accident, your colleague, Dr. Czarnecki --

A. Yes.

Q. -- and a couple forensic investigators did go to the scene; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. That would indicate to me that Coconino
County Medical Examiner was involved in the
investigation. Correct?

A. Correct.

Q. At that time none of the folks at Flagstaff or in Coconino had deceased; correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. Since Coconino County Medical Examiner
had opened an investigation on the night of the
accident, if you had some suggestion that toxicity,
either from the medical records if you had given it
significance at that time, or from the detective,
your office could have asked for samples to be
kept; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Another test that could have been done in addition to testing the blood for organophosphate compounds is to look at the fresh blood samples for cholinesterase levels; correct?

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- Q. And, as you explained to the juryyesterday, what organophosphates do is inhibit a
- 4 particular enzyme; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. It increases in the blood levels
- 7 cholinesterase; correct?
 - A. The -- it's the --
- 9 Q. Cholinesterase activity?
- 10 A. Thank you.
- **Q.** So another way to have identified the
- 12 possibility of organophosphate toxicity was to look
- 13 at the fresh blood samples for that particular
- 14 enzyme activity; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 16 Q. Now, at some point the state did ask you
- 17 to test the blood sample of Liz Neuman; correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Can you tell the jury when that occurred.
- 20 A. February or March of this year. I'm not
- 21 sure. I don't remember the date exactly.22 Q. Certainly this year; correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. Somewhere in February, March, you
- 25 believe; correct?

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- 1 A. Yes.
 - Q. And who called you to ask you to test Liz
- 3 Neuman's blood sample?
- 4 A. Detective Diskin.
 - Q. And what did Detective Diskin ask you to
- 6 do?

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- A. Essentially, send a sample of
- 8 Ms. Neuman's blood to the lab, the toxicology
- 9 laboratory, that had analyzed the samples on the
- 10 other two decedents for -- analyze those samples
- 11 for organophosphates -- well, to analyze them for
- 12 the presence of organophosphates.
- **Q.** Thank you.
- 14 Did Detective Diskin tell you or ask you
- 15 to test Liz Neuman's blood for the presence of
- 16 organophosphates after the interview with Dr. Ian
- 17 Paul?

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- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And do you remember whether or not
- 20 Detective Diskin told you that he wanted it tested
- 21 to, essentially, test Dr. Paul's conclusion?
 - A. Yes.
- 23 Q. And that means that Detective Diskin,
- 24 after sitting in the interview of Dr. Paul, asked
- 25 you to test for organophosphates in order to,

- 1 essentially, debunk Dr. Paul's conclusion; correct?
- 2 MR. HUGHES: Objection. Speculation. He
- 3 could have confirmed the opinion.
- 4 MS. DO: I think I'm asking the question.
 - MR. HUGHES: Calls for a legal conclusion.
- 6 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 7 MS. DO: All right.
 - Q. Doctor, let me rephrase.
- **9** What I'm asking you is, did Detective
- 10 Diskin tell you he wanted you to test for
- 11 organophosphates because he wanted to know the
- 12 truth of whether or not organophosphates caused the
- 13 deaths of these people?
 - A. As I remember the conversation, it went
- 15 something like this: In the conversation with
- 16 Dr. Paul, Dr. Paul was asked if the samples were
- 17 tested for organophosphates and were negative,
- 18 would you reject organophosphates as a potential
- 19 cause of death?
 - That was the understanding that I had as
- 21 to why I was doing this.
- 22 Q. Okay. And obviously you weren't present
- 23 for Dr. Paul's interview; correct?
 - A. Yes
- Q. Do you know whether or not that interview
 - 60

- 1 was tape-recorded?
 - A. I assume it was.
- 3 Q. And so I understand that's your belief
- 4 and impression of what Detective Diskin told you
- 5 regarding Dr. Paul's statement. But you would
- 6 defer to the tape to see what he actually said;
- 7 correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 9 Q. Now, when Detective Diskin asked you to
- 10 test for organophosphates, that was directly in
- 11 response to something Dr. Paul said on the
- 12 interview; correct?
- 13 A. Correct.
- 14 Q. Now, after he asked you to test for
- 15 organophosphates, you gave him an opinion about
- 16 whether or not that was a wise thing to do;
- 17 correct?

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- A. Well, yes.
- 19 Q. You talked to him about it; correct?
- 20 A. Yes
 - Q. Let me just confirm with you. At some
- 22 point Detective Diskin also emailed you the lab
- 23 results from NMS? That's a lab that you sent her
- 24 sample to; correct?
- 25 A. Correct.

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1 **Q.** And at some point Detective Diskin 2 provided you with the results from Ms. Shore (sic 3 throughout) and Mr. Brown's (sic throughout) samples; correct? 4

A. Correct.

Q. I'm going to show you what's been admitted as Exhibit 811. Do you recognize those to be the reports that Detective Diskin emailed to

9 you?

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10 A. Yes.

11 **Q.** They are? And those results came in from the lab on February 8, 2011; correct? 12

13 A. Yes.

14 Now, after the February 8, 2011, you then got results back from the same lab regarding 15 16 Ms. Neuman; correct?

A. Correct. 17

MS. DO: Your Honor, I move into admission 18 19 Exhibit 998. Mr. Hughes has agreed.

MR. HUGHES: No objection, Your Honor. 20

THE COURT: 998 is admitted. 21

22 (Exhibit 998 admitted.)

23 Q. BY MS. DO: Showing you 998, do you

24 recognize that to have a transmittal sheet that

came from you -- a fax transmittal sheet? 25

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Α. Yes. 1

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Q. Behind that fax transmittal sheet are the results from the lab; correct?

4 A. They are.

5 Q. And the lab results on Ms. Neuman came

back on March 5, 2011; correct?

A. Yes. That's correct.

8 Q. I want to go back to what you told

Detective Diskin when he asked you to test the 9

result -- test the samples for Ms. Neuman. Okay? 10

11 A. Right. It was in response to another email, basically, saying that -- or maybe it might 12

have come from defense counsel about the 13 14

interpretation of the results by the toxicologist and how they had concerns about, well, what would

make the analysis difficult to interpret, 16

17 basically, and how that is -- how the sample was

18 stored.

> So I wrote an email, basically, saying we don't -- I still have these tubes. I don't have to send them. I thought because interpretation would be so difficult that maybe we shouldn't send them.

Q. Okay. Let me try and trace back to the information provided the jury. You got an email about the reliability or not of the test results on

1 Ms. Shore and Mr. Brown; correct?

> Α. Yes.

And I'm going to show you what's been 3 Q. marked as Exhibit 101. Do you recognize this to be 4

an email from a person named Penny Kramer? 5

> I do. Α.

7 Do you know Penny Kramer to be the 8 administrative assistant to the county attorney,

9 Ms. Polk?

10 A. Yes.

Q. You see in the "to" line, Dr. Fischione, 11

Dr. Lyon and Dr. Mosley; correct? 12

13 Α. Yes.

And the date of that email is March 3, 14 Q.

15 2011; correct?

16 Α. Correct.

And attached -- and you received this; Q. 17

correct? 18

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Α. Yes.

20 Q. And this was part of your continuing

investigation into the cause of Ms. Neuman's death; 21

correct? 22

23 Α. Correct.

Attached to that March 3rd email is a 24 Q.

letter written by Mr. Hughes dated March 2, 2011;

1 correct?

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2 Α. Correct.

Q. Do you know whether or not that's one day 3

after the opening statement in this case? 4

I did not know that. I don't know when Α. this case started.

Q. Okay. The letter from Mr. Hughes is 7

addressed to Luis Li; correct? 8

Α. Yes.

10 Q. You met Mr. Li before?

Α. Yes. 11

> Q. It shows it was hand delivered; correct?

13 Α. Yeah. It does.

And so on March 3rd, Penny Kramer,

Ms. Polk's assistant, emailed you a copy of the

letter dated March 2nd that was provided to Mr. Li 16

for the defense; correct? 17

> Α. Correct.

And in this letter Mr. Hughes was 19 informing him that they talked to an NMS lab 20

21 technician named Dr. Blume; correct?

> Α. Yes.

Who advised the state that the testing 23 24

done at this late date was problematic; correct?

Yes. Α.

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1 Q. What was the exact language in that 2 letter?

The state has been informed by a lab employee, Dr. Blume, that the organophosphates test result may not be significant due to the passage of time between when the blood was drawn and the time Blume lab tested the samples. Blume also indicated that the result of the test could be affected by the way the blood samples were stored. And then parenthetically he said, frozen or refrigerated.

That letter then prompted you to write an 12 email back to the state; correct?

13 Α. Yes.

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14 Q. And in that email is when you told the 15 state that you thought it was a waste of time and 16 money to test; correct?

17 Α. I did.

18 Q. And that was because it was your belief 19 that testing at this late date, almost 17 months 20 later, was a waste of time; correct?

A. Yes.

22 Q. In fact, you previously have said that it 23 would be a dangerous thing to do?

Well, I might have. I don't recall saying that. But --

Q. Okay. Well, we'll go to your transcript. 1 2 Do you remember saying it was a foolish thing to

3 do?

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4 A. I don't remember.

letter, you then emailed Ms. Kramer on behalf of the state, and you told Ms. Kramer at that point that you believed the organophosphates argument

It's okay. Now, when you got that

could be dismantled on the basis of the clinical

10 data collected on the participants of the sweat

11 lodge ceremony. That is to say, I believe there

are findings are inconsistent with organophosphate 12

toxicity. Correct? 13

14 A. Correct.

> Q. As you told this jury yesterday, after reviewing all the evidence and reaching your revised opinion, you take back that entire statement; correct?

19 Α. Yes.

20 Q. So you've been candid. People do make 21

mistakes. You were wrong in that statement;

22 correct?

23 Α.

> Q. Sort of jumped to a conclusion; correct?

A. I did.

Now, when you talked to Detective Diskin 1 2 or anyone from the state, you did advise them that to test something now with the passage of time was 3 going to be like a shot in the dark; correct? 4

I'm not -- I don't recall my exact phrasing, but that sounds reasonable.

7 I don't want to put words in your mouth, Doctor. I'm going to show you your transcript of 8 our conversation on April 19. And I'll ask you to 9 look at page 8, line 17 to 20. 10

And this is Exhibit 997, Mr. Hughes. Just read it to yourself, please.

Α. Okay.

14 Q. So after looking at that, you did tell Detective Diskin when he made the request to test 15 at this date, given the passage of time, that it 16 would be something like a shot in the dark; 17 18 correct?

> If I could just read the transcript here. Α.

20 Q. Can you give me one moment to get on the 21 same page?

A. Sure.

23 THE COURT: Ms. Do, we are going to take our 24 morning recess at this time.

Ladies and gentlemen, remember the

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admonition. Please be reassembled at five till, 2 about 15 minutes.

3 Dr. Mosley, you're excused at this time.

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THE COURT: The record will show the presence 5 of Mr. Ray, the attorneys, the jury. Dr. Mosley is 6 7 on the witness stand.

Ms. Do, you may continue.

MS. DO: Thank you, Your Honor.

Dr. Mosley, thank you so much for your 10 Q. patience. 11

Before we took the break, I was asking 12 you questions about the conversation that you had 13 with Detective Diskin after he requested in either 14 15 February or March of 2011, this year, that Ms. Neuman's blood be tested for organophosphates.

16 So let's pick it up from there. 17

18 You have had a chance at the break to review the transcript of our conversation on 19 20 April 19, 2011?

> Α. I have.

22 O. And it is true that you told

23 Detective Diskin at the time he made the request -you told him that, given the passage of time, it 24

would be something like a shot in the dark;

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A. That is, essentially, what I was trying to communicate.

Q. And what you were trying to communicate to Detective Diskin was, given the passage of time and also the information confirmed in the letter by Mr. Hughes in Exhibit 1001, that the reliability of the test is also affected by the way the sample is preserved; correct?

10 A. Correct.

Q. So if it's a frozen sample, that's going 11 12 to create problems in terms of testing; correct?

13 A. Correct.

14 Q. And in this case, Ms. Neuman's sample was 15 frozen: correct?

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. And, to your knowledge, so was

18 Mr. Brown's and Ms. Shore's; correct?

A. I don't know about their samples.

20 That's fine. But based upon the letter that was emailed to you by Penny Kramer, March 3rd, 21 22 it does seem to indicate that that was the problem 23 with Mr. Shore and Ms. Brown; correct?

24 Do you want to see the letter again?

25 A. Yes.

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Q. Handing you Exhibit 1001.

Your Honor, I move for the admission of

1001. 3

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4 MR. HUGHES: No objection.

THE COURT: 1001 is admitted.

6 (Exhibit 1001 admitted.)

THE WITNESS: Well, it doesn't specifically say that the samples were frozen or refrigerated, just that -- all I assumed from that sentence is that if they were, it could affect the results.

11 Q. BY MS. DO: Okay. Are samples taken at autopsy typically frozen? 12

A. Eventually.

Q. All right. We'll clear that up. But 14 obviously it's not something that you would know 15 about? 16

Α.

With regards to Mr. Brown and Ms. Shore; 18 Q.

19 correct?

20 Α. Correct.

> Q. Now, you also told -- what you were

22 trying to tell Detective Diskin was that, given the

passage of time and the manner in which 23

24 Ms. Neuman's sample was reserved, that is frozen,

that it would be foolish to derive any information

from a negative test; correct?

2 Right. I guess for me I'm reluctant to order a test that I don't know how to interpret. I mean, I generally don't do that unless I know 4 someone who can interpret it. I rely on the 5 toxicologists to a great extent for interpreting 6 the results and to tell me what the limitations are 7 8 in their interpretation.

And the other problem is if you have a test result and you don't understand the caveats of the interpretation, then you're likely to come to wrong conclusions.

Q. Correct. So let me ask you these auestions.

First, if I haven't already, Your Honor, 15 I'd like to move into evidence Exhibit 998, which 16 is Ms. Neuman's records. Do you have them? 17

THE COURT: I have 998 admitted.

MS. DO: Thank you, Your Honor. 19

20 Q. You could reach the wrong conclusions is what you said; correct? 21

A. Well, someone who doesn't understand the test could reach the wrong conclusion.

Q. I understand you're not a toxicologist. 24

But Dr. Blume from NMS, the doctor who provided the 25

information to Mr. Hughes contained in the letter,

Exhibit 1001, is a toxicologist; correct? 2

A. As I understand it, yes.

Q. Within your experience and your 4

knowledge, however, you do have a belief that to 5

test something -- to test an autopsy sample more 6

than a week after someone has died would be -- and 7

to take an interpretation of that sample would be 8

9 dangerous or foolish; correct?

> A. In this particular case, in this instance, yes.

Q. What you mean when you say it's dangerous or foolish is to say that because of the passage of time, some 17 months or more, and the way in which the sample was preserved, to look at a negative result and say, it wasn't there, that could be a wrong conclusion; correct?

A. Correct.

So what you're telling the jury is that 19 even though the negative results on Ms. Neuman and 20 Mr. Shore or Ms. Brown, those negative results does 21 not mean you can say organophosphates weren't 22 there: correct? 23

Α.

You told the jury in direct that

That's correct.

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- 1 hospitals typically keep -- just so we're clear,
- 2 the negative results on those organophosphate
- 3 testing does not tell you that it wasn't there;
- 4 correct?

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- A. That's correct.
- **Q.** You told the jury on direct that most
- 7 hospitals will keep admission blood for seven days;
- 8 correct?
- 9 A. Correct.
- 10 Q. And by "admission blood," you mean when
- 11 somebody comes into the ER and blood is drawn, that
- 12 blood is kept for seven days?
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. Your revised opinion today regarding the
 - consistency of the signs and symptoms with
- 16 organophosphates is based on information that you
- 17 had back at the time of autopsy; correct?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. It's information that the state had at
- 20 the time of autopsy; correct?
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. In fact, we can even go back further
- 23 because that information was available on the day
- 24 of the accident and the day after the accident
- 25 because the ER doctors noted those signs and
 - 1 symptoms that night; correct?
 - 2 A. Correct.
- 3 Q. And so if somebody had looked at these
- 4 records, talked to the doctors, they would have,
- 5 based upon the signs and symptoms, thought maybe we
- 6 should look at organophosphate toxicity; correct?
- 7 MR. HUGHES: Objection. Foundation,
- 8 speculation.

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- THE COURT: Overruled.
- 10 You may answer that, if you can.
- 11 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. One more time.
- 12 Q. BY MS. DO: Because the information that
- 13 we're talking about now that leads you to be unable
- 14 to exclude organophosphates, to lead you to the
- 15 conclusion now that you have doubts about your
- conclusion now that you have doubts about you
- 16 cause of death being only hyperthermia -- that
- 17 information was available if somebody wanted it on
- **18** October 8, 2009; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 20 Q. It was available if somebody was looking
- 21 for it on October 9; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 23 Q. And based on that same evidence, if
- 24 somebody had figured it out, they would have
- 25 thought we should be looking at organophosphates as

- 1 a possibility; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And if someone had figured it out within
- 4 those first two days, those 48 hours, somebody
- 5 could have called the hospital and said, keep all
- 6 the admission blood samples before the seven days
- 7 expire; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q.** And if that had been done, you could have
- 10 tested the blood samples for the actual compound;
- 11 correct?
 - A. As I understand it, yes. That's correct.
- 13 Q. Which is what you did with NMS Labs in
- 14 February or March of this year; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. You could have also run another test
- 17 looking at the blood samples for what we talked
- 18 about, the cholinesterase activity; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 20 Q. And that's, basically, a marker, a
- 21 biological marker, that there were
- 22 organophosphates; correct?
- 23 A. Right. If the cholinesterase in the
- 24 blood is poison, then there should be less
- 25 cholinesterase activity in the sample because it's
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- **Q.** It's, basically, a clue, a tell-tale sign
- 3 that we're looking at organophosphates; correct?
 - A. Yes

been blocked.

- 5 Q. Now, because, as you indicate to the
- 6 jury, the hospital only keeps these blood samples
- 7 for seven days, and you also believe that to test
- 8 something a week after someone has died is foolish
- 9 or dangerous, the testing would have had to be done
- or dangerous, the testing would have had to be done

 relatively immediately; correct?
- 11 A. The only problem I have with that
- 12 question is the part in the middle about to test
- 13 someone's blood a week after. It sounds like a
- 14 general statement applied to more than Ms. Neuman.
- 15 There are details you can glean from testing
- 16 someone's blood after more than a week away. But
- 17 in this particular case -- I'm sorry. Can we try
- 18 that again.
- 19 Q. Sure. My question is just this,
- 20 Dr. Mosley: It is your belief if you were going to
- 21 get a meaningful test for organophosphate toxicity,
- 22 which was indicated by the signs and symptoms of
- 23 people on the night of October 8, you would have to
- 24 do it, one, when the samples are available;
- 25 correct?

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A. Yes.

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2 Q. And that would be for seven days with respect to the participants who survived; correct?

A. Yes.

5 Q. And you would have to do it within at least a week, according to your opinion, after an 6 autopsy sample is taken; correct? 7

A. I'm sorry. That last part again. At least a week after the autopsy specimen is taken --I'm sorry. Just run that by me one more time.

Q. Feel free to correct my question if there is some part of it you don't agree with.

13 What I'm asking you is this: Samples of 14 blood and other tissues are taken at the time of 15 autopsy; correct?

A. Correct.

17 **Q.** You're not sure, as you told the jury 18 yesterday, what the half-life, meaning how long the 19 organophosphate compound, if it's there, will stay 20 in a blood sample; correct?

A. Correct.

22 Q. So because of the relative instability, 23 meaning it's something that doesn't stay for a long 24 time, you would have to test immediately; correct?

A. I think it depends on the

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organophosphates. There are different chemicals. Some would have longer half-lives than others.

Q. Sure. And on that, can you tell the jury how many different compounds there are of organophosphates.

A. Gosh. There is -- well, there is probably more than 99.8752 of them, maybe 7 thousands. But in this case I think we're only talking about ones that are commonly used as pesticides, so we can narrow the universe of organophosphates to some extent.

I'm not really sure how many organophosphates are reasonable possibilities for being the source of the toxicity if it is, indeed, organophosphate toxicity.

Q. Fair to say that there are a lot?

Α.

18 Now, what I'm asking you is this: You

know that Mr. Ray was indicted on February 3, 2010; 19

20 correct?

A. I don't know that.

Q. Any reason to dispute that?

23 I have no reason to dispute that.

24 If that was true, he was indicted one day after you issued your report; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Which means that for those four months

Mr. Ray did not have any control over your

investigation; correct? 4

A. Correct.

Mr. Ray had no control over the state's 6 Q.

7 investigation; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Or the Sheriff's investigation; correct? 9

10 Α. Correct.

Q. And so even though the samples were never 11 12 preserved, Mr. Ray would not have had a meaningful opportunity to have tested the samples; correct? 13

MR. HUGHES: Objection, Your Honor. 14

THE COURT: Sustained. 15

Q. BY MS. DO: Now, going back to your conclusion here, Doctor, you do believe that the signs and symptoms of miosis and frothy sputum are inconsistent with heat stroke; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. They are consistent with

22 organophosphates; correct?

23 Α. Yes.

Q. You cannot exclude them; correct? 24

25 Correct.

Q. And based upon your review of Mr. --1

or Dr. Paul's report, and looking at the signs and

symptoms in the records, you do believe that 3

Dr. Paul could be right; correct? 4

A. Could be. It's possible.

Q. And so at this date, what you have are 6

doubts about whether or not this is only about 7

heat; correct?

A. I do.

As you sit here today, you have doubts; Q. 10

correct? 11

A. I have doubts about whether or not this 12

is only about heat. 13

14 Q. Okay. Now, I want to talk to you a

little bit about heat. You use the term 15

"hyperthermia." 16

Α.

And Dr. Lyon used the term called "heat Q.

stroke." 19

Α.

I want to talk to you a little bit about Q.

22 what the difference is between those two.

Α. Okay.

You told the jury yesterday that

hyperthermia is a little bit less specific than

22	Α.	I'm not sure how I answered it at that	22	too hot	-
21		Do you remember that?	21	Q.	And then your serious answer about what
20	terms of	temperature?	20		Yeah.
19	Miss U.S.	A. pageant, what does too hot mean in	19	heard. I	It was a little under your breath.
18	answer w	hen I asked you: Okay. Putting aside the	18		He said, I would have understood it if I
17	Q.	But then after, you gave me a serious	17	he mean	
16	A.	Yes.	16	A.	All the men immediately understood what
15	correct?		15	Q.	What did he say, though?
14	Q.	Okay. That was a bit more of your humor;	14	A.	I'm sorry Mr. Li again.
13		U.S.A. pageant last week?	13		And you said?
12	Α.	I think I said that, well, did you see	12	it.	
11	Q.	What was it?	11	Q.	And Mr. Li said, you obviously watched
10	A.	Yes.	10	Α.	It's the too hot is when
9	was?	22,22,2	9		And at line 14, you said?
8	Q.	Do you remember what your first answer	8	Q.	I said, okay.
7	A.	I do.	7	MS.	DO: Thank you, Your Honor.
6		hot mean?	6		You may proceed.
5	Q.	And do you remember me asking you, what	5	• •	COURT: Overruled.
4	hot? A.	Yes.	4		and Ms. Do can ask the question.
3		I me that hyperthermia is simply being too	3	-	e, I think the witness should refresh his
1		But on that date do you remember telling	2		to moving the entire transcript in.
	rovuov. F	82	1	aoina to :	read the transcript, I would have no
25	Q.	We have a transcript if you need to	25	MK.	84
24	Α.	No.	24 25	Q.	I said, okay. HUGHES: Objection, Your Honor. If we're
23	Q.	Do you remember that?	23		·
22	Α.	Yes.	22	Q. A.	Mr. Li said? Miss U.S.A.
21	• •	mia; correct?	21	Α.	And I said, never mind. Mr. Li said?
20	•	2010, we discussed your definition of	20	Q.	And I said never mind
19	Q.	When Mr. Li and I interviewed you on	19		.A. contest the other night? I'm sorry.
18	Α.	Yes.	18	Α.	· -
17	•	ure of 101.5 degrees Fahrenheit; correct?	17	•	And you said?
16	Q.	When your body has reached a core	16	is too hot	•
15	Α.	Yes.	15		I asked you: When you say, too hot, what
14	Q.	Too hot?	14	line 7.	I select your When you say too het what
13	Α.		13	• •	ease. Well, actually, let me start at
12	jury yeste	•	12	Q.	Thank you. So go ahead and start reading
11	Q.	But that's the definition you gave the	11	Α.	24.
10	-	Farenheit hyperthermia.	10	you?	24
9		Yes. Although some might consider 101	9	Q.	Give me one second. What page did I give
8	Farenheit		8	Α.	Well, did you watch the Miss U.S.A
7		ot is anywhere above 101.5 degrees	7	Q.	Let's start at line 8.
6	Q.	You told this jury under direct yesterday	6	Α.	What line do you want me to start at?
5	Α.	Yes.	5		the pageant.
4	correct?		4	-	age 24, line 8, where you asked me if I
3	Q.	And you described it as being too hot;	3		of that May 21, 2010, interview. We'll
2	A.	It is.	2	Q.	I'm going to show you Exhibit 683, the
'	heat strok	ke; correct?	1	A.	Sure.
1					

25

24 107 degrees Farenheit, people are --

THE REPORTER: Excuse me. Could you read that

25 your transcript?

Q. Let me -- would it help you to look at

22 of 59 sheets

I'm not sure if there was no evidence or

So by sending the heated blood to the

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Α.

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1 if there was mild dehydration. But let's just assume that she had no dehydration.

3 **Q.** There are chemistry or lab results that would tell you that; correct? 4

A. Yes.

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6 Q. If Dr. Cutshall testified to the jury 7 that based upon the labs that she was not even mildly dehydrated, would you dispute that?

A. No.

10 Q. She had no evidence of dehydration. And you also note that the highest temperature she 11 12 reached was 101.7 degrees Farenheit; correct?

A. That's correct.

14 Q. So you didn't have objective medical 15 data, such as dehydration and a core temperature of 16 106 to 107, and you reviewed her medical records 17 looking for that evidence; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And in reviewing her medical records for 19 20 that evidence, it was because you were looking for 21 objective, hard, medical data to evidence heat 22 stroke or hyperthermia; correct?

A. Correct. 23

24 Q. And you didn't find it?

Well, a 101.7, which was her earliest

in the case, I received a bunch of newspaper from the prosecutor about -- that had witness 4 5 statements. Q. So based upon -- and obviously you didn't 6 7 interview these witnesses; correct?

A. Witness statement, people who were

actually there in the sweat lodge. Very early on

Α. That's correct.

And you're saying you got these early on? Q.

10 Α.

Q. When did you get them? 11

12 Α. I don't know.

13 Q. That's okay, Doctor. Let's move on from 14 there.

You obviously were relying on hearsay;

correct? 16

Α. Hearsay. Yes. 17

> When I asked you this question of -- do you remember on May 21 me asking you, please state all the circumstances and the facts that form the basis of your conclusion that this was hyperthermia?

23 Do you remember that question?

Not specifically. But sounds like 24 25 something that I was probably asked and probably

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recorded temperature -- I think that might be 45 minutes after EMS arrived -- was 101.7, which technically speaking, is hyperthermia.

4 Q. But not under the definition you provided 5 to us on May 21; correct?

A. Yeah. That's wrong. I made a mistake.

Q. Okay. So you were mistaken on May 21 about what hyperthermia --

Well, 106, 107, would certainly be hyperthermia, but the cutoff is much lower than that.

12 Q. Okay. But you did not tell Mr. Li or I that; correct? 13

A. I did not. 14

Q. Okay. So when you looked through 15 Ms. Neuman's records for hard evidence of heat 16 stroke, you didn't find it; correct? 17

A. That's correct.

19 Q. So you had to rely on circumstantial 20 evidence?

A. That's correct also.

Q. Could you tell the jury what 23 circumstances you relied on to reach your 24 conclusion that hyperthermia was the cause of 1 answered.

> Q. And do you remember telling me that it 2 was the fact that she was found in a sweat lodge 3 unresponsive and no other pathology? 4 Do you remember giving me that answer? 5

I don't. But I believe that I said it.

Q. If you want -- do you want to review your transcript?

Α. No.

Q. So you told me on May 21 that all of the 10 circumstances and the facts upon which you base 11 your conclusion that she died in part or died of 12 hyperthermia is the fact that she's found in a 13 14 sweat lodge; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And you would agree with me that's pretty 16 nonspecific? You could die of a toxicity present 17

in a sweat lodge; correct? 18

> Α. Yes.

20 Q. So it doesn't really tell you this absolutely is hyperthermia; correct? 21

A. That's correct.

Q. That she's found unresponsive was the 23 24 second fact that you relied on; correct?

25 Yes.

death.

	9:	3	95
	1 Q. And that fact is also nonspecific;	Ĭ 1	correct?
	2 correct?	2	A. I think so.
	3 A. Yes.	3	Q. You participated by phone; is that right?
	4 Q. Meaning she could be unresponsive inside	4	A. That's correct.
	5 a sweat lodge because of a toxicity or a toxin	5	Q. You believe Ms. Polk was there?
<u> </u>	6 that's present; correct?	6	A. Yes.
i	7 A. Correct.	7	Q. You believe Mr. Hughes was there?
1 :	8 Q. So it doesn't absolutely tell you this is	8	A. Yes.
١,	9 hyperthermia?	9	Q. And Detective Diskin?
10		10	A. Yes.
1.	1 Q. The fact that no other pathology means	11	Q. Detective Diskin did a lot of talking at
1:		12	that meeting; correct?
1:	• •	13	A. I don't know. I'm not sure some of
14		14	the time I wasn't sure who was talking. I don't
1	_	15	think I ever met Detective Diskin personally or
10		16	recognized his voice.
1:	7 Q. And that also is not specific?	17	Q. Okay. There were a lot of people a
11	·	18	lot of people at this meeting correct? to
19	_	19	your knowledge?
20	-	20	A. Yes.
2		21	Q. Dr. Czarnecki, also from your office, was
2		22	present?
2	Q. Now, you had a difference of opinion with	23	A. That's true. Yes.
2	the state of the s	24	Q. And Dr. Mark Fischione was also present;
2		25	correct?
	9	4	96
	1 A. Correct.	1	A. Yes.
;	Q. And this difference of opinion that you	2	Q. Now, Dr. Fischione, according to what you
;	3 had with him was discussed at a meeting with the	3	knew let me make sure I have the exact words.
'	4 prosecutors and the detective on December 14, 2009;	4	Dr. Fischione wanted this meeting so that everyone
	5 correct?	5	could come up with the same cause and manner of
- 1	6 A. Yes.	6	death; correct?
1	7 Q. Now, Dr. Lyon testified he knew he had	7	A. Well, I think that he would have
	8 this difference with you before going in the	8	preferred that we all had the same cause and manner
	9 meeting. Is that true for you too?	9	of death to avoid, well, disputing with each other
1		10	or I'm not really sure why actually. I think
1	1 Q. Okay. Is it possible that you knew?	11	that seems like a reasonable conclusion, to avoid
14	• • • •		
- 1	2 A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew	12	disputes between ourselves.
1	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I	13	Q. Or with others?
1	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I worked with him for a long time, and I kind of known	13 ow 14	Q. Or with others?A. Well, actually, it really wasn't done
1 1 1	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I worked with him for a long time, and I kind of known he signs things.	13 ow 14 15	Q. Or with others? A. Well, actually, it really wasn't done with what other people would decide from ourselves.
1 1 1 1	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I worked with him for a long time, and I kind of known he signs things. Q. Okay. So going into this meeting, you	13 14 15 16	Q. Or with others? A. Well, actually, it really wasn't done with what other people would decide from ourselves. I mean, I didn't think about that when I did it.
1 1 1 1	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I worked with him for a long time, and I kind of known he signs things. Q. Okay. So going into this meeting, you understood one of the purposes was to discuss the	13 14 15 16 17	Q. Or with others? A. Well, actually, it really wasn't done with what other people would decide from ourselves. I mean, I didn't think about that when I did it. Q. Sure. Did you state that Dr. Fischione
1 1 1 1 1	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I worked with him for a long time, and I kind of known he signs things. Q. Okay. So going into this meeting, you understood one of the purposes was to discuss the cause of death; correct?	13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. Or with others? A. Well, actually, it really wasn't done with what other people would decide from ourselves. I mean, I didn't think about that when I did it. Q. Sure. Did you state that Dr. Fischione had the idea that it would be nice if we all came
1 1 1 1 1 1	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I worked with him for a long time, and I kind of known he signs things. Q. Okay. So going into this meeting, you understood one of the purposes was to discuss the cause of death; correct? A. Yes.	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. Or with others? A. Well, actually, it really wasn't done with what other people would decide from ourselves. I mean, I didn't think about that when I did it. Q. Sure. Did you state that Dr. Fischione had the idea that it would be nice if we all came up with the same cause and manner of death? I
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I worked with him for a long time, and I kind of known he signs things. Q. Okay. So going into this meeting, you understood one of the purposes was to discuss the cause of death; correct? A. Yes. Q. And one of the purposes was to discuss	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. Or with others? A. Well, actually, it really wasn't done with what other people would decide from ourselves. I mean, I didn't think about that when I did it. Q. Sure. Did you state that Dr. Fischione had the idea that it would be nice if we all came up with the same cause and manner of death? I think that's what he was looking for? He thought
1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I worked with him for a long time, and I kind of known he signs things. Q. Okay. So going into this meeting, you understood one of the purposes was to discuss the cause of death; correct? A. Yes. Q. And one of the purposes was to discuss the difference of opinion that the two medical	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. Or with others? A. Well, actually, it really wasn't done with what other people would decide from ourselves. I mean, I didn't think about that when I did it. Q. Sure. Did you state that Dr. Fischione had the idea that it would be nice if we all came up with the same cause and manner of death? I think that's what he was looking for? He thought it would look better if we were all on the same
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I worked with him for a long time, and I kind of known he signs things. Q. Okay. So going into this meeting, you understood one of the purposes was to discuss the cause of death; correct? A. Yes. Q. And one of the purposes was to discuss the difference of opinion that the two medical examiners in this case had about what to call the	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. Or with others? A. Well, actually, it really wasn't done with what other people would decide from ourselves. I mean, I didn't think about that when I did it. Q. Sure. Did you state that Dr. Fischione had the idea that it would be nice if we all came up with the same cause and manner of death? I think that's what he was looking for? He thought it would look better if we were all on the same page?
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I worked with him for a long time, and I kind of known he signs things. Q. Okay. So going into this meeting, you understood one of the purposes was to discuss the cause of death; correct? A. Yes. Q. And one of the purposes was to discuss the difference of opinion that the two medical examiners in this case had about what to call the cause of death; correct?	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. Or with others? A. Well, actually, it really wasn't done with what other people would decide from ourselves. I mean, I didn't think about that when I did it. Q. Sure. Did you state that Dr. Fischione had the idea that it would be nice if we all came up with the same cause and manner of death? I think that's what he was looking for? He thought it would look better if we were all on the same page? A. Yes.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2	A. Yes. It's certainly possible that I knew how he was planning to call it just because I worked with him for a long time, and I kind of known he signs things. Q. Okay. So going into this meeting, you understood one of the purposes was to discuss the cause of death; correct? A. Yes. Q. And one of the purposes was to discuss the difference of opinion that the two medical examiners in this case had about what to call the	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. Or with others? A. Well, actually, it really wasn't done with what other people would decide from ourselves. I mean, I didn't think about that when I did it. Q. Sure. Did you state that Dr. Fischione had the idea that it would be nice if we all came up with the same cause and manner of death? I think that's what he was looking for? He thought it would look better if we were all on the same page?

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. Dr. Fischione, who you understand, works
- 3 with Dr. Lyon; correct --
- 4 A. Yes.
- **5 Q.** -- wanted the medical examiners to
- 6 discuss cause of death; correct?
- 7 A. Uh-huh.
- **Q.** Is that yes?
- 9 A. Yes. I'm sorry.
- 10 Q. To come up with the same cause of death
- 11 so that it looked good, that you were all on the
- 12 same page; correct?
- 13 A. Yes.
- **Q.** Normally you do your job independently;
- 15 correct?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Without the influence of others; correct?
- 18 A. Well, I'm sorry. I rely on the influence
- 19 of others. I rely on their investigations. I rely
- 20 on information provided to me by others. So to say
- 21 I don't or that I do my job without reliance on
- 22 others is not correct.
- **Q.** Okay. You knew going into this meeting
- 24 that there was a difference between Dr. Lyon;
- 25 correct?

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- 1 A. Sure. Okay.
 - Q. And Dr. Lyon wanted to work out that
- 3 difference so that you could all be on the same
- 4 page; correct? I'm sorry. Dr. Fischione?
 - A. I think so. Yes.
- 6 Q. Now, Dr. Lyon believed it was a case of
- 7 heat stroke, and you disagreed; correct?
 - A. Well, no. I didn't disagree. It's
- 9 almost purely semantic. And what I was willing to
- 10 assume -- I think it is heat stroke. But I chose
- 11 not to call it that because, as I explained before,
- 12 I don't have the clinical findings that the
- 13 clinicians rely on and Dr. Paul and Dr. Lyon also
- 14 relied on in making that diagnosis.
 - What was the core temperature? A core temperature is a component of establishing the
- 17 diagnosis of heat stroke.
 - Q. Okay. So I understand you're telling the
- 19 jury that the difference between you and Dr. Lyon
- was one of terminology.
 - THE COURT: Ms. Do, I'm sorry. There is a
- 22 distraction.
- 23 MS. DO: Sure.
- 24 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Do.
 - **Q.** BY MS. DO: I understand what you're

- 1 telling the jury, that the difference you had with
- 2 Dr. Lyon was one of semantics?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Meaning of language?
- A. Partly that and partly how comfortable we
- 6 are with certain assumptions about -- I mean, so
- 7 without a rectal temperature that meets the
- 8 criteria for heat stroke, I think you probably are
- 9 accurate in assuming it met that criteria, and that
- 10 they most likely did have the features of heat
- 11 stroke that are required to make a diagnosis of
- 12 heat stroke. But those are clinical findings that
- 13 people don't exhibit necessarily. They might, but
- 14 they often do not.
- 15 Q. I understand. Sometimes in a case of
- 16 heat stroke, for example, you've discussed and
- 17 Dr. Lyon has discussed it, it would be a case, for
- 18 example, you find a body in the desert; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- 20 Q. And sometimes it's skeletonized; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- 22 Q. Sometimes it's not. And based upon the
- 23 circumstances there, ruling out other causes, you
- 24 could see that's heat stroke; correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. But you -- because discovery of the body
- 2 is some days later, no one has had a chance to take
- 3 a recorded temperature?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. All right. But in this case, we had EMS
- 6 arrive to the scene; correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And Ms. Neuman was taken to the hospital
- 9 and passed on the 17th of October 2009; correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- 11 Q. So let me make sure the jury understands
- 12 what your definition of "heat stroke" is. You had
- 13 previously told us that heat stroke has very
- 14 rigorous criteria; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q.** And one of them is a core temperature of
- 17 106 to 107 degrees Fahrenheit; correct?
- 18 A. That's what I said. But I believe that's 19 incorrect.
- **Q.** On one occasion you believe that to find
- somebody deceased of heat stroke, there should be arecorded temperature of 106 to 107 -- is that
- 23 right? -- at one time?
 - A. At one time. Thank you.
 - Q. Yesterday I thought you said it was 108.

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- Do you recall that? 1
- A. I do. 2

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- 3 Q. And then now what is it?
- A. I believe it's 104 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - **Q.** Is it dropped because of something that you've recently learned?
- 6 7 A. Recently remembered. When I do have a rectal temperature, it's typically maxed out at 108 8
- 9 degrees. That's probably why I thought it was that
- 10 high. I mean -- but the criteria are -- the
- 11 clinical criteria, I believe, has it at 104 degrees
- 12 Fahrenheit.
- 13 Just so the jury understands, you had three different measurements at one time or 14
- 15 another?
- A. Yeah. Sure. 16
- 17 Q. The second thing that you would explain as being one of the rigorous criteria of heat 18 19 stroke was skin changes.
- 20 Do you remember that?
- 21 A. Yes.
- Q. You described the skin changes as being 22
- 23 tenting. Do you remember that?
- 24 A. Yes. Well, that's one of the things I
- 25 look for. But the clinicians have a different
 - criteria, which, I believe, it's hot and dry skin
- 2 as a parameter to diagnose heat stroke.
- Q. Okay. But I want to stick to your 3
- 4 definition. Is it tenting?
- 5 Α. No.
- 6 Q. You previously told me it was tenting;
- 7 right?
- 8 Α. I'm not sure what I previously told you.
- 9 Q. Do you want to review your transcript?
- Α. Sure. 10
- 11 Q. Let's take a look at 683, which is our
- 12 transcript of May 21, page 19, line 21.
- What was the page that I gave you, 13
- 14 Doctor?
- 15 Α. 19.
- Let's look at line 21. This is where I 16 Q.
- 17 asked you, what is your criteria as a forensic
- pathologist to assign heat stroke? 18
- And your answer at line 21 one was? 19
- 20 A. Sure. Okay. So let me just -- as
- 21 clinician you can make three circles here. One,
- 22 two and, three, or whatever -- how you want to do
- 23 this. No. 1, is there a core temperature of 42
- degrees Centigrade, which is 107.6 degrees 24
- Fahrenheit -- sorry -- 107.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

- And then at line 28, I asked you, what Q.
- 2 else?

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- Α. What else?
- 4 Let me see if I can do this, Doctor. I
- asked you on that date, what are the criteria you 5
- as a forensic pathologist would expect to find to 6
- 7 find heat stroke as cause of death?
 - And you gave me three things. You said,
- 9 core temperature of 106 to 107; correct?
 - Α. 106 or 107.
 - Q. And then you told me, skin changes;
- correct? 12
 - Α. Skin changes.
- MR. HUGHES: Objection. Pursuant to Rule 106, 14
- 15 I'd ask that what he said, he said he wasn't sure
- if it was 106 or 107. 16
- THE COURT: Yes. The transcript should be 17
- 18 recited completely.
- MS. DO: Sure, Your Honor. 19
- Q. What you said here was, No. 1, there is a 20
- core temperature of 42 degrees, and I'm not sure if 21
- 22 that's 106.
- 23 I said, can you repeat that?
- 24 Mr. Li jumps in.
- 25 And you said, that 42 Centigrade or
- Celsius, not sure if that's 106 or 107 degrees 1
- 2 Fahrenheit.

102

- So what you were saying is you weren't 3
- whether 42 degrees Celsius translated to 106 or 4
- 5 107; correct?
- 6 Α. Correct.
- So I'll just put here 42 degrees Celsius, Q. 7
- which is either 106 or 107 degrees Fahrenheit; 8
- correct? 9

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- Α. Correct.
- Q. You then told me skin changes, which 11
- 12 include hot, clammy, red and tenting; correct?
 - A. Hot, clammy, red, tenting.
 - Q.
- And the tenting, you said, was evidence 14 of what? 15
 - Α. Dehydration.
- Q. And the third thing you told me that you 17
- would expect to find as a forensic pathologist to
- assign heat stroke was altered mental status; 19
- 20 correct? 21
 - A. Yes. If I could just add something here.
- 22 You asked, what's tenting? And I said I'm not even
- sure that's a criteria. It's more suggestive of 23
 - dehydration, meaning I wasn't sure if tenting is
 - among the criteria for heat stroke. It's just --

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1 it suggests dehydration.

- **Q.** And I understand that. As part of the
- 3 skin changes, you said you would look for tenting;
- 4 correct?
- 5 A. Yes.
- **Q.** Tenting would suggest to you dehydration;
- 7 correct?
- 8 A. Yes.
- **Q.** In addition to the skin changes, you
- 10 could also look at vitreous fluid for dehydration;
- 11 correct?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. You could also look at chemistry that are
- 14 done, for example, on Ms. Neuman for electrolyte
- 15 disturbances; correct?
- 16 A. Correct.
- 17 Q. And in this case, all three of the
- 18 decedents, to your knowledge, did not have a
- 19 recorded temperature of any of those -- 104, 106,
- 20 107 or 108; correct?
- 21 A. Correct.
- **Q.** And so you're making an assumption they
- 23 had at one point; correct?
- 24 A. Well, yes. I am.
 - Q. You're making an assumption?
- 106

- 1 A. That's correct.
 - Q. And that assumption is based upon just
- 3 the mere fact that there was a sweat lodge;
- 4 correct?

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- 5 A. Not only that, but that the witnesses who
- 6 were there said that it was, well, essentially
- 7 very, very hot.
- **Q.** Correct. You were making an assumption
- 9 that the three decedents had the requisite core
- 10 temperature for heat stroke or even hyperthermia
- 11 based upon the fact it was a hot, heated
- 12 environment; correct?
- 13 A. Yes. Hyperthermia has a lower number to
- 14 call "hyperthermia." You could have pneumonia and
- 15 be -- well -- and have the same temperature. But
- 16 it's the circumstances that make it hyperthermia
- 17 due to -- well, due to something aside from
- 18 environmental exposure.
- 19 Q. Okay. What I'm asking you, Doctor, is
- 20 you don't have any objective, hard evidence that
- 21 any of these decedents were at 104, 106, 107 or
- 22 108; correct?
- 23 A. That's correct.
- 24 Q. You are making an assumption that they
- 25 did based only on the fact that there was a hot

- 1 environment; correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And that hot environment could also be
- 4 indicative of a lot of other things; correct?
 - A. The hot environment could indicate many
- 6 other things.
- 7 Q. Let me ask you this question.
 - A. Sure
- 9 Q. Do you know whether or not toxins -- the
- 10 absorption rate of toxins are sped up because of
- 11 heat?
- 12 A. The absorption rates are influenced by
- 13 heat. Sure.
- 14 Q. Do you know that? I don't want you to
- 15 guess.

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- A. Well, I don't know.
- 17 Q. So you're not sure whether or not a
- 18 heated, humid environment is the perfect
- 19 environment to speed up toxins?
 - A. Inhale toxins?
 - Q. It could be inhaled. It could be
- 22 aerosolized. It could be in the soil. It could be
- 23 through dermal absorption. I have no idea.
- 24 What I'm asking you is, if toxins are
- 25 present in a hot, humid environment, do you know
- - 1 whether or not that speeds up absorption rates?
 - A. I would expect that they would.
 - 3 Q. Okay. So there could be other
 - 4 assumptions made about the heat; correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - 6 Q. The skin changes that you talked about,
 - 7 the tenting evidence of dehydration. Again, in
 - 8 this case, no evidence of dehydration in any of the
 - 9 decedents; correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - 11 Q. And you are, again, making an assumption
 - 12 based upon the fact that there was a sweat lodge
 - 13 that they might have been dehydrated; correct?
 - A. I don't know if I ever assumed that they were dehydrated. I don't think I did.
 - Q. Fair to say that that should not be an assumption made in this case?
 - A. I think so. I think that's true.
 - 19 Q. Because the evidence shows that they were
 - 20 not at the time of death -- Mr. Brown and
 - 21 Ms. Shore; correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - 23 Q. Now, altered mental status, another
 - 24 criteria for heat stroke. That also could be in
 - 5 indicative of something else; correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Which we've already talked about 2
- 3 toxicity; correct?
 - A. Toxicity. Yes.
 - Q. Now, your difference of opinion with
- Dr. Lyon was because there was no objective medical 6
- 7 data for any of this. You could make the
- assumption and call it heat stroke; correct? 8
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. But you were willing to make an
- assumption from just the reported circumstances 11
- 12 that there was a sweat lodge that these folks died
- 13 of hyperthermia; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- 15 **Q.** Since you're relying almost exclusively
- on the circumstances, you would agree with me that 16
- it is very important that you receive all relevant 17
- information from the detectives from the scene; 18
- correct? 19
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. Meaning if there is evidence at the scene
- of any other potential causes, you would want to
- know? 23

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24 Α. Absolutely.

A. Yes.

- Q. You would need to know?
- 2 **Q.** And it would be your prerogative as the
- medical examiner determining the cause of death in 3
- this case to get that information; correct? 4
 - A. Correct.
- 6 Q. Now, I want to talk to you about the
- information that you've received. Did 7
- 8 Detective Diskin ever tell you that on
- 9 October 9, 2009, he spoke to a witness at the scene
- who indicated that the tarps and the materials used 10
- to cover the sweat lodge may have been stored with 11
- 12 rat poison?
 - A. I've never heard that.
- 14 Q. And, again, we are not -- I am not
- 15 suggesting that anyone ingested -- I don't think
- we've used that word in this trial -- that anyone 16
- ingested rat poison or they died of rat poison. 17
- 18 My question to you is this: If that
- information was received by Detective Diskin that 19
- potentially points to another cause of death, you 20
- 21 would have wanted to know; correct?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. And you never were told that? 23
- 24 Α. That's correct.
 - Q. But on March 30, 2011, in this trial,

- Detective Diskin, or the state, rather, emailed you
- information about rat poison; correct? 2
- 3 A. I do believe I got a couple of photos of
- 4 boxes, rat poison boxes perhaps.
- Showing you exhibits 882 and 883. Have 5
- you seen those photos? 6
 - Well, I haven't. But it might be because
 - I didn't open the email.
- Okay. But you do know in an email they 9
- sent you photos and information about rat poison; 10
- 11 correct?

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- A. Yes. 12
- Q. You received this information on 13
- March 30, 2011, by an email from Kathy Durrer; 14
- 15 correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. I'm going to show you what's been marked 17
- as Exhibit 999. Does that look to you to be the 18
- email you received on March 30, 2011, indicating 19
- that there are attachments of Just One Bite bar 20
- 21
 - detail, JPEG photos? Correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you tell me what Kathy Durrer told 23
- you to do with these photos by reading that first 24
 - paragraph.

- 112
- A. Attached are two photos describing a rat 1 poison that witnesses may say was used at Angel 2
- Valley spiritual retreat center at the time of the 3
- sweat lodge held October 8, 2009. It is 4
- anticipated that the defense may question you 5
- regarding the possibility of exposure to this or 6
- other pesticides by the victims and other 7
- participants in the sweat lodge. I also want to 8
- clarify --9

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Should I continue?

- Q. That's okay. She, Kathy Durrer, you understand, works for Ms. Polk and Mr. Hughes?
- A. Yes.
- Q. She forwarded you this information on 14
- March 30 and said that these -- this information 15
- about rat poison -- let me make sure I'm reading 16
- this correctly. Witnesses may say was used on or 17
- at the time of the sweat lodge held on October 8, 18
- 19 2009; correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. So I think, then, you did not receive
- these photos. Correct? 22
 - A. Correct.
 - This came to you March 30, 2011. But if
 - Detective Diskin was told by a witness on the 9th

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- 1 about rat poison, you should have known on the 9th;
- 2 correct?
- 3 A. Of October 2009?
- 4 Q. Yes.
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. Now, did Detective Diskin -- and, again,
- 7 Dr. Mosley, I really want to make this clear.
- 8 We're not suggesting that rat poison killed any of
- **9** these folks. This goes to the quality of your
- 10 investigation.
- 11 Okay?
- 12 A. Okay.
- 13 Q. On October 9, 2009, did Detective Diskin
- 14 also tell you that that same witness said the wood
- 15 he burned in this sweat lodge ceremony could have
- 16 been different from previous?
- 17 A. That sounds very familiar. But I'm not 18 sure who the source of that information was.
- 19 Q. Could have been something you read?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. But it wasn't given to you by
- 22 Detective Diskin; correct?
- 23 A. Unless he's the one who mailed me these
- 24 witness statements.
- **Q.** My question is, on October 9, when
- 114
- 1 Dr. Lyon conducted the autopsies of the other two,
- 2 when your investigator and Dr. Czarnecki already
- 3 came out to the scene, did Detective Diskin tell
- 4 you or anyone in your office that wood might be an
- 5 issue?

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- A. I don't recall. It doesn't stand out in my mind as being something that was presented to me. Although, I have considered it based on the records, the witness statements I have in front of
- 10 me.
 - Q. When did you consider it?
- 12 A. I'm not sure. Probably sometime before I 13 signed the death certificate.
 - Q. And you're certain of that?
 - A. No.
- **Q.** Do you recall me asking you these
- 17 questions on May 21, 2010, what all you considered?
 - A. I don't, but I believe you did ask that question.
 - **Q.** Okay. And the discussion of you looking at the possibility of wood never came up; correct?
 - A. That's correct. That is correct.
- Q. Were you aware that on October 29, 2009,the sheriff's department sent a bunch of evidence,
- or samples of evidence, rather, from the scene to

- 1 the DPS lab in Phoenix?
 - A. I was not aware of that.
- Q. In this case, when there is testing being
- 4 done of evidence of the scene, that's something you
- 5 should know about; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- 7 Q. If Detective Diskin said that he sent
- 8 these samples on to DPS to test for the presence of
- 9 toxins, that's something you would want to know;
- 10 correct?
- 11 A. Yes.
 - Q. And you were never told that?
- 13 A. I don't recall being told that. And I
- 14 assume that -- well, I'm sorry. I have nothing to15 add to that.
- 16 Q. I'm going to show you what has been17 conditionally admitted as Exhibit 345. It is a
- 18 report from a DPS criminalist named Dawn Sy, dated
- 19 February 4, 2010. Would you take a look at that
- 20 and tell me if you have ever seen that report
- 21 before.

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- A. I have not reviewed this report.
- Q. Prior to me just handing it to you now?
- 24 A. That is correct.
- 25 Q. You've never seen it; correct?
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- 1 A. Yes. But I might say that from some of
 - the titles on the CDs that were sent to me last
- 3 month, I think this was probably among the things
- 4 that I was given but I haven't reviewed.
 - Q. I just want to be clear with the jurors.
- 6 Prior to today you have never seen this report from
- 7 this criminalist, Dawn Sy; correct?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q.** But you do believe that it was recently
- 10 sent to you; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- 12 Q. Do you know when that was sent to you?
- 13 A. In March sometime, I think.
- **Q.** If I told you it was sent to you
- 15 April 15, 2011, do you have any reasons to dispute
- 16 that?
 - A. No.
- **Q.** I'm going to show you an email just so
- 19 that you know this and it's not me giving you the
- 20 information. Looking at this email, it's from
- 21 Kathy Durrer to Dr. Lyon and a Dr. Dickson and
- 22 Dr. Mosley dated April 15, 2011; correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And in the body of this email, it says,
- 25 the DPS laboratory scientific examination report;

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- 1 correct?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. That tells you that that report that
- 4 you've never seen before I handed it to you was
 - emailed to you just on April 15, 2011, by the
- 6 state; correct?
- 7 A. Yes.
- **Q.** It's never been provided to you before?
- 9 A. Correct.
- 10 Q. That's something that you should have
- 11 gotten on the day the state received that report;
- 12 correct?
- 13 A. That would have been nice.
- **Q.** And that date is February 4, 2010;
- 15 correct?
- 16 A. February 4, 2010.
- 17 Q. Now, that's two days after you finish
- 18 your report; correct?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. And while you were working on your
- 21 report, wouldn't you have wanted to know from the
- 22 detectives or the prosecutor that there were
- 23 pending before the DPS criminalist some testing on
- 24 evidence samples?
- 25 A. Yes.

 - **Q.** That report came in two days after you concluded your report, one day after Mr. Ray was
- 3 indicted, but you only got this email to you a few
- 4 weeks ago?

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- A. Correct.
- **Q.** Do you know what the results are in that
- 7 report?
- 8 A. Well, yes. No volatiles were detected in
- 9 certain items. Trace amounts of 2-ethyl-1-hexonal
- 10 and 2-ethylenehexyl acetate (sic) were detected in
- 11 another item and a trace amount of alpha terpineol.
- **Q.** You're not a chemist?
- 13 A. That's correct.
- **Q.** And you're not a toxicologist; correct?
- 15 A. That's also correct.
- 16 Q. But if the criminalist testing the
- 17 evidence item from the scene had detected anything,
- 18 you would have wanted to know; correct?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q.** Because the next thing you would have
- 21 done is you would have found out what exactly these
- 22 chemicals are; correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. 2-ethyl-1-hexonal was detected in an
 - 5 item, No. 356. I'll represent to you that that's

- one of these paint cans over here that contains
- 2 crosscut sections from the tarps and the blanket
- 3 that covered the sweat lodge.
 - Do you know what 2-ethyl-1-hexonal is?
 - A. I do not. No.
- **Q.** Do you know whether or not it is a
- 7 chemical that's found in, for example, polymers or
 - plastics?
 - A. I do not know.
- 10 Q. Do you also know whether or not if that11 is also an inert ingredient used in pesticide?
 - A. I did not know that either.
- 13 Q. That would be relevant, important14 information for you to have had before you signed
- 15 out the cause of death; correct?
 - A. That and help interpreting these results. I would need a toxicologist to explain to me what the toxic symptoms are of these and to see if they
- 19 correlate with the symptoms.
 - **Q.** These are all questions and answers that you should have addressed had you been given the information back at the relevant time; correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
 - Q. Not now on the stand in front of the
- **25** jury?

A. That's correct.

- MS. DO: Your Honor, may we recess for the break?
- 4 THE COURT: Yes. Thank you, Ms. Do.
 - Ladies and gentlemen, we will take the
- 6 noon recess now. Remember the admonition, please.
- 7 Return to the jury room by 1:30.
 - And we will be in recess. Thank you.
 - (Recess.)
- THE COURT: The record will show the presenceof Mr. Ray, the attorneys, the jury. Dr. Mosley
- of Mr. Ray, the attorneys, the jury. Dr. Moslhas returned to the stand.
 - nas returned to the stand
 - Ms. Do.
 - MS. DO: Thank you, Your Honor.
 - **Q.** Good afternoon, Dr. Mosley.
 - A. Good afternoon.
- 17 Q. Thank you, again, for your patience. I 18 only have about 5 or 10 more minutes.
- 19 Before we took the lunch, we were talking
- about this report from a criminalist named Dawn Sy.It's Exhibit 345. You should have that in front of
- 23 A. Yes.

you.

- Q. You had told this jury that you had never
 - seen it until I handed it to you today; correct?

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A. Yes.

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Q. So you have not had an opportunity, then,
to conduct any further investigation to determine
what 2-ethyl-1-hexonal is; correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. As you sit here today, you have no idea or information whether or not that that is an inert ingredient found in pesticide?

A. I wouldn't know.

Q. All right. If you had this information back at the time that you had conducted your investigation or were told -- let me start there.

If you had been told that evidence items were sent to DPS for testing, you would have held off on finalizing your report; correct?

A. Yes.

17 Q. You would have wanted that information18 before you reached any conclusions in this case?

A. Well, yes. I mean, part of waiting -the reason I didn't sign the death certificate on
the day of the autopsy was to see if what else
might be discovered that I was unaware of. So --

Q. Because you -- as you told this jury yesterday, you had kept your mind open waiting for additional information if any were to come forward;

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correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Now, if you were to find out that
2-ethyl-1-hexonal is, among other things -- I'm not
saying it only is -- but is, among other things, an
inert ingredient found in pesticide, that would add

6 inert ingredient found in pesticide, that would add7 to the list of questions that you have today to

8 which you have no answers; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. You stated already based on reviewing the signs and symptoms in the medical records that you have doubts about your conclusion; correct?

A. I do.

Q. And now knowing that there is this report of some items that were tested that you never received, that further adds to your doubts, doesn't it?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Now, in the same report that you did not receive, if you look up on the screen there, the criminalist indicated she detected volatiles on all of these items here.

Do you have any idea what volatiles are?

Yes. They're substances which vaporize

25 at a relatively low temperature. Alcohol, acetone.

They're chemicals that readily appear in the air.

Q. So they're chemicals that go from a solid
3 or liquid to a gas form when heated at certain
4 temperatures; correct?

5 A. I'm sorry. Can you -- just one more time 6 that same question.

Q. Is it your understanding that volatiles
are certain chemicals that go from a solid or
liquid to a gas form when heated at certain
temperatures?

A. Yes.

Q. And in this report that you never received, you do see the criminalist detecting volatiles on each of these evidence items, 305, 345, 356, 358, 500, 502, 562 and 564; correct?

A. Yes.

17 Q. As you sit here today, you have no idea18 what kind of volatiles; correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And that, again, was information that youshould have had when you concluded your report?

A. Well, yes. I mean, it does open -- I do have questions right now about that. Well, I'd rather resolve them earlier than have them now.

Q. Dr. Mosley, you had previously told me in

1 an interview that it was important to you to see

what folks, the first responders, were seeing onthe ground nine days earlier.

Do you recall that statement?

5 A. I don't. But sounds like something I 6 would say.

Q. It's something that you would say because8 it's something that you would believe; correct?

A. Yes.

10 Q. You would want to know what the first11 responders were seeing at the scene; correct?

A. Yes.

13 Q. You would want to know what the first14 responders were thinking at the scene; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever been made aware, even up to this date, by anyone on the state's side that there is a statement made by someone Detective Diskin believed to be a first responder that carbon monoxide possibly mixed in with organophosphates was suspected at the scene?

A. I do not recall that. I do recall in the medical records that carbon monoxide was seriously considered. In fact, it was tested for in the hospital.

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- 1 Q. And ruled out; correct?
- 2 Α. Yes.

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- Q. 3 But the statement in which
- 4 organophosphates was mentioned -- have you heard 5 that?
 - A. I don't think so.
- 7 Q. If that statement was in the state's
- 8 possession and the state's evidence as of
- 9 October 8, 2009, and they had found it, that's
- 10 something you would have wanted to know; correct?
 - A. Absolutely.
- 12 **Q.** Is it something you would want to hear?
- 13 If there is evidence of organophosphates 14 at the scene, I'd like to know.
- 15 Q. Were you aware that folks at the scene --16 the first responders -- had actually contacted the
- 17 Arizona Poison Control?
 - A. I was not aware of that.
- Q. 19 No one told you that?
- 20 No one told me. I'm not sure if it was in the records I received, but I have no awareness 21 22 of that.
- 23 **Q.** If that statement about organophosphates 24 was taped, would you want to hear it?
- Α. Sure. 25

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- MS. DO: Your Honor, at this time I'd like to 1
- play Exhibit 742 for the doctor. 2
- 3 MR. HUGHES: No objection.
- 4 THE COURT: Okay. You may play that.
- 5 (Exhibit 742 played.)
- Q. BY MS. DO: Were you able to hear that, 6
- 7 Dr. Mosley?

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- A. For the most part. Few spots I couldn't
- hear. But I got the gist.
- 10 Q. Okay. And I represent to you that was a tape made on October 8, 2009, at Angel Valley at 11 12 the scene of the accident.
- 13 A. Okav.
 - Q. Again, if that information was discovered in the state's evidence by the state on that night and forwarded to you, it would have changed the direction of your investigation, would it not?
- A. You know, because I can't test for organophosphates, there is not a lot I can do. If they're aware that it's there, then it's up to them to find it. If they suspect it's there, it's up to 22 the investigative agencies to detect it or to exclude it as being there.
- 24 My investigation is -- well, I don't -
 - my investigation is limited to the medical records

- and other reports that I receive. There's a lot of 1 2 hearsay, technically speaking.
 - Q. Sure.
- I don't have any firsthand analysis of Α. 4 any of this, about organophosphates or --5
- 6 Q. The binder that you have in front of you, the pink binder of witness statements, that you 7 were provided by the state --8
 - A. Yes.
- 10 Q. -- that you relied on in part is all hearsay; correct? 11
 - Α. Yes.
- Q. And my question to you, again, is -- I'm 13 not suggesting that you did anything wrong. But if 14 you had all the information made available to you, 15 you would have looked at everything; correct? 16
 - Yes. At least to consider and to see what conclusions I could draw from the evidence I have.
- Q. Sure. So if on October 8, 2009, the 20 state or the detectives picked up on that statement 21 made by a first responder and forwarded that 22 information either to you or Dr. Lyon, you might 23 have been looking at the medical records the way 24
- you're looking at them today? 25

- A. Correct.
- Q. You might have looked at the medical 2 records on that day and said the pieces fit 3 together to suggest the possibility of 4
- organophosphates; correct? 5
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And if you had those pieces fit together 7 on the night of the 8th and the night of the 9th, 8 you could have suggested or even requested samples 9 be kept for testing at a future date; correct? 10
 - Α.
 - Q. But none of that can be done today;
- 13 correct?
 - Α. Correct.
- As you sit here today, you can't tell the 15 Q. jury whether or not organophosphates did not 16 contribute to the cause of death of Ms. Neuman; 17 correct? 18
- I cannot tell the jury that I'm certain 19 20 organophosphates were not contributory.
 - Q. And because you have -- Is that okay -do you want to restate that?
 - Α.
 - There might have been a double negative. Q.
 - Yeah. Α.

Q. Let me clear that up. What you're telling this jury is that what you saw was consistent with organophosphates; correct?

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Well, let me say that there are symptoms that are consistent with organophosphates.

6 Q. As you sit here today, you have doubts 7 about the conclusion you reached on February 2, 8 2010, insofar as it being a complete conclusion; 9 correct?

My conclusion when I sign my report -well, at this point, in retrospect, I think there is more to Liz Neuman's death than purely hyperthermia.

Q. And that something more could have been organophosphate toxicity; correct?

16 A. The possibility exists that it's 17 organophosphates.

Q. And that's something that we're never going to able to figure out today because of the time lost; correct?

A. For absolute certainty, no. We won't be able to figure that out.

23 Q. It remains a possibility?

> Α. It remains a possibility.

MS. DO: Thank you, Your Honor. I have

nothing further. 1

2 Thank you, Doctor. 3

THE COURT: Thank you, Counsel.

4 Mr. Hughes.

MR. HUGHES: Thank you, Your Honor. 5

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

7 BY MR. HUGHES:

Q. Doctor, Ms. Do played you a statement a 8 9 few minutes ago. Do you know who was speaking in 10 that statement?

A. I don't.

12 Do you know what their thought process was that caused them to utter the words we heard? 13

A. I don't.

Q. You mentioned the word "hearsay." And I think you said that was the problem with hearsay. The statement, whoever that was, said something about carbon monoxide also; correct?

> Correct. Α.

Q. And have you had a chance to look at records to determine whether carbon monoxide was a 22 factor in the deaths at the sweat lodge?

A. I have. I have looked for that through the records. And I'm confident that carbon monoxide was not a factor in these deaths.

1 Q. Is there a specific test that a hospital

can do to look for to see if a person's been 2

poisoned by carbon monoxide?

Α. Yes.

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Q. Did the hospitals run that test?

6 Α. They did.

7 And do you know whether that test showed that carbon monoxide caused the deaths of the 8 9 people at the scene?

Those tests excluded carbon monoxide as Α. cause of death.

Q. Now, the signs and symptoms that Ms. Do 12 has gone over and that I asked you about 13 yesterday -- some of them are consistent with 14 organophosphates; is that correct? 15

> Α. Yes.

Do you know whether Ms. Neuman's doctors Q. 17 at the Flagstaff Medical Center considered the 18 possibility that there would be poisoning of 19 Ms. Neuman by either a cholinergic or 20 21 anticholinergic substance? 22

Α. They did consider that.

Q. Do you know what Ms. Neuman's doctors --23 Dr. Cutshall -- what his final diagnosis was in his 24

25 report after she died?

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A. I'm not -- I don't know.

1 2 Ms. Do had asked you, I think, some questions about whether there was special 3 cholinesterase. I believe, that could be tested for in the blood to see if there was a cholinergic --5 6 Α. Right.

Is that something that would have been 7 Q. available to her doctors at Flagstaff Medical 8 Center? 9

A. 10 Yes.

And, Doctor, do you have Ms. Neuman's Q. 11 medical records in front of you? 12

13 A. Yes.

MR. HUGHES: May I approach the witness? 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15

Q. BY MR. HUGHES: I see you have a stack. 16 Let me, if you don't mind, borrow her records. 17

A. I'm sorry. I'm not sure that last 18 question was clear. What Mr. Hughes asked me was 19 could they have tested the blood for cholinesterase 20 activity? And that would have implicated 21

organophosphates if the activity of cholinesterase 22 was markedly -- significantly reduced. And they

23 measured it over -- I think you have to measure it 24

overtime because everyone has a different level of 25

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I do believe the clinicians in the hospital have the capacity to do that testing.

- **Q.** Doctor, showing you Exhibit 366, I'm looking at Bates No. 3018. Do you know whether it's something typical for a doctor when a patient dies in the hospital to prepare a death summary?
- A. It's not as typical as I'd like, but they do on occasion write death summaries.
- **Q.** Did you have an opportunity -- prior to preparing your autopsy report, was this one of the records that was available to you in making your determination?
 - A. Most likely. Yes.
- **Q.** And do you know whether Dr. Cutshall, at least on October 17, had an opinion in this medical records as to the cause of death?
- A. Well, yes. He's listed it right there under the title "Cause of Death."
- **Q.** And let me ask you this: Dr. Cutshall listed three cause of death: Acute renal failure, anoxic brain injury, and then this DIC secondary to heat stroke.
- 24 Are those findings of cause of death by 25 Dr. Cutshall consistent or inconsistent with the

cause of death you listed in the autopsy report?

- A. They are consistent with the cause of death I listed in my autopsy report.
- Q. Can you explain how it is that they'reconsistent.
 - A. Well, heat stroke, as dinically defined -- and I won't bore you with the details of that again -- can cause all the other diagnoses listed under cause of death. So you might have written it acute renal failure, anoxic brain injury, and disseminated intravascular coagulation due to heat stroke. I think that could work as a mechanistically consistent cause of death.

He didn't do that. And I have to wonder if -- I mean, is he saying that acute renal failure happened for some other reason? I don't see that. Or anoxic brain injury, basically, a lack of oxygen to the brain. All those things can be caused by heat stroke.

- **Q.** And, Doctor, I believe Ms. Do asked you some questions about what she believes Dr. Paul might testify to if he were to come and testify.
- A. Yes.

Q. And you had an answer that today youwould disagree with the opinions that Ms. Do

- 1 proposed the doctor would say?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Can you explain to us what it is that youwould disagree about.
- A. Those other symptoms that those people -the people showed -- the miosis, the excess
 salivation. They don't necessarily need to be
 caused by organophosphates. I think it's unlikely.

9 I think there is a much more likely
10 explanation for that than organophosphates. And
11 that would be hypercapnia, which is too much CO2,
12 carbon dioxide, in a person's system. And it has
13 its own series of symptoms that I think are more
14 consistent with the clinical findings than
15 organophosphate toxicity would have.

Q. And is this hypercapnia the subject of the other differential diagnosis for the cause of death of Ms. Neuman that you discussed in the interview with Ms. Do, Mr. Li and myself back in May of last year?

A. In May of last year, I don't remember. I might have suggested it. But it was so long ago for me. Sorry.

- Q. Let me see if I can find it.
 - A. I do recall saying something about there

- 1 are changes in I would expect air changes, air
 2 quality changes, that could be potentially life
 3 threatening. I should probably wait and quote
 4 myself here.
- Q. You have a higher opinion of my abilityto find things than I do.

7 Let me show you what's marked as
8 Exhibit 683, which is a transcript of your
9 interview back in May 21, 2010.

Starting on page 32, Ms. Do asked you about a differential diagnosis. Would you read from there. And I think the point I'm going to ask you about or that I did ask you about is on to the next page.

- A. I'm sorry. On page 32 which number would you like me to start off?
- 17 Q. How about No. 27, the question, anything18 else in terms of differential diagnosis?
 - A. My response to that question --
- Q. Well, I don't -- why don't you give usyour response to that question.
- A. Sort of in the sense of oxygen
 deprivation being so -- suffocation and -- you
 know -- this may have well have occurred. So we're
 all -- the oxygen in the air we breath may seem

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like it varies widely from Flagstaff to Phoenix, but it doesn't really. It's always at 21 percent or something like that. But if you drop the oxygen content to where you just say 15 percent, that can kill you if you stay in that room. CO2 goes up.

So if the air -- the oxygen content of the air is what's changing substantially or dramatically -- well, then I go on to say, I just contradicted myself there.

I was just saying that it doesn't have to change much.

12 A few percent is substantial and 13 important.

Q. Is that a question Mr. Li asked you?

A. Oh. Yes. Sorry. I had my thumb over his name. Sorry.

Q. So the question was, a few percent is substantial and important?

And what was your response?

A. Yeah.

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Mr. Li asked, okay. So, good. Go ahead and finish the thought.

23 It brings -- I don't think I said this 24 because whatever this word is, it's not in my 25 vocabulary.

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Q. What does the transcript say?

Α. It brings an annulment --

Q. And is it possible that was

mistranscribed?

Well, how about this: It brings an element of suffocation, and the cause of death as opposed to pure hyperthermia. But I think in consideration of that, I feel -- I still felt that hyperthermia was the overriding cause of the suffocation element. While it may be present, I have no way to prove it.

And Ms. Do asked, and then that oxygen deprivation possibility was discussed and eliminated by all three?

And then I say, well, eliminated. I don't know if I can eliminate it. I still can't eliminate because I don't -- I just felt I couldn't prove it. And what -- and what I could prove, I wouldn't feel I could prove, so to speak, with the circumstantial evidence.

I am sorry that I speak so unclearly.

Q. And, Doctor, can you explain to us, then, 23 how it is or what it is that you believe carbon dioxide might have played a role in Ms. Neuman's death?

A. There is something called, well, "carbon 1 dioxide toxicity." Too much carbon dioxide can be 2 toxic to a person. Ms. Do used a pretty good 3 analogy about the Rube Goldberg machine, those 4 5 complex machines that have all kinds of levers and 6 triggers, and they're just complex.

Human physiology is a lot like that. There are thermostats. And the heat gets too high, 8 gets to a certain level in your house, the air 9 conditioning kicks in. 10

Well, if the CO2 level -- you have 11 receptors -- you have a team of receptors in your 12 body that detect CO2 levels. And when those things 13 are triggered, it gets you to inhale more deeply or 14 change your position if you're sleeping. It's --15 you have internal mechanisms built in to help you 16 17 survive excess CO2.

I'm sorry. I think I lost track of your auestion.

20 MS. DO: Your Honor, I'm sorry to interrupt, 21 but may we approach?

THE COURT: Okay.

23 Dr. Mosley and the jury, please feel free 24 to stand and stretch, if you wish.

(Sidebar conference.)

MS. DO: Your Honor, I understand that 1

> Dr. Mosley discussed this possibility with the 2

defense on May 21, 2010. But the state clearly did 3

not elect to proceed with this theory on causation 4 5 of death.

Ms. Polk made very clear from opening 6 statements it was only heat, heat stroke or 7 hyperthermia. I believe that the state is now 8 proceeding on a new theory for causation of death, 9 or cause of death, rather, prompted by the Haddow 10 report, which is a subject of the Brady violation. 11

I find this whole line of questioning very troubling because it seems to compound the problem that was created by the state's violation of Brady. The defense is now in a position where we are not able to, essentially, meet and defend this theory without going into the issue of the Brady violation.

You know -- I would like some time to talk more with my colleagues. But I'm sitting here feeling very troubled by this line of questioning.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, this is a topic, air quality, was mentioned to the Grand Jury by Detective Diskin. Certainly it wasn't something that when the state began the case that we expected

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1 that we'd be honestly arguing causation in this 2 case.

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The defense -- and they're entitled to keep their cards close to the chest. The defense chose not to bring up this organophosphate issue. They never mentioned it in any of the interviews of the medical examiners. They didn't mention it in the interviews up to the trial.

So we had no way until we finally did the interview of Dr. Paul. And he for the first time in his interview mentioned organophosphates. That was the first we'd heard of it. It's not even mentioned in Dr. Paul's report. So we've been scrambling a little bit since then.

But it's not inconsistent with the evidence that was presented -- that was presented during the interview of Dr. Mosley. It's something that the defense has brought up a possibility that something called "organophosphates" may have caused the deaths, even though there has been no evidence to this date that organophosphates were used on the property.

I think it's appropriate that the state respond and ask what other symptoms could have caused these organophosphates symptoms that the

defense has spent a great deal of time in their cross-examination asking Dr. Mosley about.

And, again, Dr. Mosley had said even back in May, that he believed that he could not rule out this hypercapnia issue as a cause of death. And it's appropriate that we go into this right now.

THE COURT: Anything else, Ms. Do? MS. DO: Your Honor, as the Court knows, U.S. v Marshall, we're not required to tell the state our theories. We have put the state on notice regarding our defense on cause of death as early as May of 2010 at our 15.2 filing.

The Court knows we litigated a motion to 14 compel regarding cause of death. It clearly has always been the battleground in this case. The state has had in its possession since October 8 evidence and clues of organophosphate toxicity. If the state neglected to see their own evidence,

19 that's not really on the defense.

What I'm concerned with now is Mr. Hughes 21 is sort of confirmed is that the state mid trial 22 has now shifted to a different theory that is using 23 information -- it's fruit of the poisonous tree. It's using information gleaned now from the Haddow

report, which was a violation of Brady.

They're now eliciting testimony from this

2 witness to corroborate that theory. And they're

just simply isn't any way for me or the defense to 3

be able to rebut the inculpatory nature of the 4

hypercapnia without going into the rest of 5

Mr. Haddow's report, which the Court knows from 6

reading it is all over the place. It puts us in a 7

very precarious position to figure out how to sort 8

this out because of the state's Brady violation. 9

THE COURT: This was mentioned and discussed 10 in the May interview. There has been a lot of 11 cross-examination regarding organophosphates and 12 differential diagnoses. This was information that 13 was out there. And the state can -- this is a 14 15 legitimate redirect.

So if there is an objection -- I guess it relates to the Brady -- it's overruled. This is legitimate.

(End of sidebar conference.)

THE COURT: Mr. Hughes, when you're ready.

Q. BY MR. HUGHES: Doctor, can you tell us, then, what it is about this hypercapnia that causes you to have a difference of opinion with what Dr. Paul may testify about?

A. Well, for one thing, the probability of

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it existing, I think, is substantially greater than the probability of organophosphates --

organophosphate pesticides existing in this 3 4 situation.

I have a good reason based on the statements of multiple witnesses about the quality of the air in that environment. And it describes the situation in which I would expect the level of CO2 to rise substantially.

Q. And those statements, are you referring to participants who were inside the sweat lodge?

> Yes. Α.

Q. The symptoms, and we talked a little about these yesterday, that are on that list -- are those symptoms or any of them symptoms that you would expect to see, then, with a person who had been exposed to carbon dioxide?

A. Well, miosis, for one -- it's pretty well 18 documented, I think, that hypercapnia can show 19 miosis -- well, lacrimation in urination. 20 Diaphoresis, sweating. Well, that's not a very 21 22 specific finding at all. People are in a sweat

lodge or -- well, you step outside in Prescott on a 23

day like today, and you're going to have some 24

diaphoresis, sweating. But it can also be caused 25

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- 1 by organophosphates or, alternatively, and I think 2 more likely, carbon dioxide.
 - Q. And the diaphoresis. I think, when Ms. Do was cross-examining you, she added that to the list. The "D" in the SLUDGEM mnemonic could also stand for diaphoresis. Would you agree with that?
- A. 8 Yes.

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9 Q. What -- can you tell us again what that 10 mnemonic is meant to do. Why was -- why does it 11 exist?

Α. To help ER doctors; MD, or doctors, recognize it as a syndrome. You might not suspect it unless you -- and the quicker you realize it, the better off the patient is.

But this may be a case of organophosphate toxicity. You know, a farm worker who should have -- if you know someone who is working in a field farming, and they suddenly have excessive salivation and tearing and urination, diarrhea, diaphoresis, and they're vomiting, and there is miosis, well, in the case of a farmer, in particular, you should suspect organophosphate toxicity or pesticide poisoning. It's the constellation of the symptoms that should trigger a

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doctor treating a patient to think about that.

Q. And, Doctor, do you -- as far as on that list, I think you had testified on direct that you couldn't recall one way or the other if there was indication of excessive salivation or frothy sputum in Ms. Neuman's medical records.

7 Do you have any recollection one way or the other? 8

A. I can't put my finger on it right now.

9 Q. And I'd asked you to look in the Guardian 10 Air records, and you didn't find any mention. Is 11 12 that something you would expect would be noted in the emergency department records? 13

A. Yes.

Q. So I'm going to show you what's admitted as Exhibit 366, Bates Nos. 3014, 3015. These are emergency department records from October 8, about 10:25 p.m., as a result date.

Can you tell us, is that the record on these pages that you would expect to see that sort of thing noted?

A. Yes. I don't see any mention of it.

Q. Let me ask you about some of the other indications on here. You have lacrimation. Can you tell us, again, what lacrimation would be.

Α. Tearing.

2 Do you know whether the emergency Q. 3 department record has any indication of whether 4 there was tearing or not?

> Α. I don't believe they --

Let me ask you. On page 31, 3014, it 6 Q. 7 indicates she appears to be dry with red eyes and was tachycardic. Do you know what the reference to 8 9 dry with red eyes would mean?

Well, if her eyes are dry, then she's probably not -- she probably doesn't have lacrimation.

Q. And then you did add at Ms. Do's request -- or she added diaphoresis. Do you know whether diaphoresis was even observed in Ms. Neuman?

> Α. I don't recall. I don't think it was.

Q. And showing you on page 3015, under the observation for skin, do you know whether diaphoresis was noted in the emergency department that night?

A. Well, it specifically says that it was not present. No diaphoresis, no significant -well -- I'm sorry, Counselor. What's the Bates stamp on that?

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Q. That's number -- this is No. 3015.

If I could ask that you find Bates stamp 2 page 2084. It's one that Ms. Do brought up 3 earlier. 4

Q. Okay. Are you sure about the Bates number?

Well, since you're asking the question, 7 no. But I wrote it down twice. 2084. Could it be 8 9 3084?

Q. Could it be 2684? 10

I guess I can't read my own handwriting. 11 Α.

You may be right, Doctor. We'll figure 12 Q.

13 it out.

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Let me ask you. This is 2684. Is this 14

the page you're looking for?

A.

17 Q. Did you want to see Sidney Spencer's

record? 18

19 Α. Oh. Yes.

Let me see if I can find that. Doctor, 20 let me see if you may have that exhibit. 222, 21

22 Sidney Spencer.

I'm sorry. What number did you say? 23

2084. Okay. This is Mr. Spencer. It 24 says, doctor writing about his differential

diagnosis at the time. So he's -- toxicity secondary to carbon monoxide. I'm just going to read this if that's okav.

Q. Has that helped you to answer the question?

A. I think so.

Q. Okav.

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Α. This is certainly considered -- we'll get a carbon monoxide level. We'll get a venous blood gas --

THE REPORTER: Sorry. Could you -- we'll get 11 12 a carbon dioxide?

13 THE WITNESS: We'll get a carbon monoxide 14 level, a venous blood gas and continue with 100 percent oxygen.

15 16 Just to summarize this, No. 2 is possible 17 opiate overdose. No. 3, other metabolic disturbances. No. 4, additional considerations 18

19 would be other sedative hypnotic intoxication. 20 So there is a pretty wide differential

21 they have there. But at the bottom -- and this 22 is -- I think Ms. Do had me read this --

considerations also regarding the possibility of 23

cholinergic overdose with her relatively miotic 24

pupils. She is not showing any evidence of any 25

defecation. She had no excessive salivation.

2 She's had no bradycardia.

So, clinically speaking, he's identified

4 three things which makes -- allows him to

5 clinically which -- well, which lowers the

suspicion of organophosphate toxicity based on the 6

absence of those three significant clinical 7

8 findings. 9

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Q. And what would be those three significant clinical findings?

A. Defecation, salivation, and bradycardia. Bradvcardia is not on the mnemonic.

Q. Is bradycardia a sign or symptom that would be associated with organophosphate poisoning?

A. Yes.

Q. And let me ask you this: Ms. Do had asked you whether you would agree that in a mass-casualty incident if you would expect that all the people who went to the hospital were probably suffering from the same thing.

Do you remember that question?

Yes. Α.

23 Q. In the case of Sidney Spencer's records, you just read that there was no defecation seen? 24

> Correct. Α.

2 indicate that she had lost control of her bowels; correct?

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A. That's correct.

5 Q. If signs and symptoms that are on that list that we talked about are present for one 6 person who went to the hospital and not present for 7 others who went to the hospital, what would that 8 tell you as far as whether there was 9 10 organophosphate poisoning?

Q. In the case of Ms. Neuman, her records

A. I would expect in a situation where multiple people are in the same environment, if they're having -- I would expect them to have similar symptoms and to fit the symptoms into the features of the organophosphate toxidrome. Well, it's an imperfect fit.

Q. Along that point, on Ms. Spencer's 17 records, what was the heart rate? Was it a 18 tachycardia or a bradycardia? 19

A. Bradycardia.

Q. Do you know what Ms. Neuman's heart rate 21 was observed as early as at the scene by the 22 23 paramedics?

Α. Tachycardia.

Q. Showing you an Exhibit 365, Bates

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No. 2593, it says, tachycardia. Ms. Do had asked you whether having high blood pressure or low blood 2 pressure was something that could be consistent 3 with heat stroke and also with organophosphates. 4

Do you remember those questions?

A. High blood pressure -- or, I'm sorry. One more time, please.

Q. Let me ask it a different way, hopefully a less convoluted way. Is high blood pressure associated with exposure to organophosphates, or is it associated with heat illness such as heat stroke, or none of the above?

None of the above. Α.

Q. Okay. What about low blood pressure?

Low blood pressure is usually associated with hyperthermia, heat stroke. And I'm not sure if it's associated with organophosphates at all.

Q. Do you know whether Ms. Neuman at the scene had high blood pressure or low blood pressure?

> At the scene she had low blood pressure. Α.

Can you tell us what the medical term for 22 Q. low blood pressure is? 23

A. Hypotension.

And then Ms. Do asked you some questions Q.

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about -- I'm looking at Bates No. 2597, this VerdeValley Fire District field worksheet.

Do you remember those questions?

- A. Yes. Yes. I remember now.
- **Q.** She asked about the pupils. Does this also show what the blood pressure was at various times while Verde Valley Fire Department was at the scene?
 - A. Yes.

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10 Q. Can you tell us what those numbers for11 blood pressure mean.

A. Well, that -- it's low blood pressure, 80 over 50, at 5:45. 10 minutes later 88 over 50. At 6:05 it's 104 over 45. And a little while -- I'm sorry. Both readings have the same time marked at two entries for 6:05. One says 104 over 45. The second says 106 over 55. And the lower number is -- well, it's low. And I would expect -- a higher number of 80, the systolic pressure of 80, that's hypotension.

Q. And what is a systolic?

A. Okay. So when your heart beats, you get a certain pressure in your blood vessels. That's the upper limit. When your heart relaxes, the pressure in your blood vessels also relax. So the

blood pressure is lower.

The systolic refers to the contraction of the heart, the pressure when the heart is in -- well, when it's contracted. And the lower number refers to the pressure when the heart is relaxed, the ventricles are relaxed.

- Q. Do you have any idea why at 5:55 the systolic number would be 88 -- first of all, let me ask. Is 88 -- is that a high or low systolic blood pressure?
 - A. That's low.
- Q. And what would a typical systolic bloodpressure be for a healthy woman of Ms. Neuman'sage?
 - A. 120 over 75, something like that.
- Q. And do you have any idea, then, why thesystolic went from 88 and jumped up to 104 at 6:05from 5:55?
 - A. I'm not sure. But I mentioned they've started I.V.s. they're pumping fluids into her.
- Q. Does this indicate at what time the I.V.began?
- 23 A. Oh. Yeah. It's right there. At 5:55 24 they start an I.V. Yeah.
 - Q. And do you know with that 20, what the

1 "@" sign stands for?

infusion?

A. It's most likely a rate of infusion.

Q. Is that a slow rate or a fast rate of

A. It's been a while since I've infused
anybody. I'm not sure. The thing to do would be
to infuse at a fast rate. Wide open, I think,
would be another way of notating that.

Q. If you had a patient who had a blood pressure of 80 over 50, would you consider whether or not that patient was in shock at that point in time?

A. Yes.

Q. And what -- what does blood pressure tell you about whether a person is in shock or not?

A. Well, it sort of defines shock. If you have no -- if your blood pressure is acutely dropping or been -- there is a shock to the system by -- because of the lack of blood flow to vital organs.

Q. If you had a patient who was at 80 over 50, what's the -- assuming you have a medical kit available or an ambulance available, what's the first significant treatment you would provide that patient to try to get them to a safe level?

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A. Fluids.

Q. And how would you give them fluids?

A. I.V. access, possibly even an intra into the bone. You can put a line into a person's tibia and infuse fluids that way. But the idea is to get fluids in as soon as you can.

Q. Do you know whether EMT's and paramedics
are allowed to actually put something into the
bone?

A. They are.

Q. And then turning to the Guardian Air
records for Ms. Neuman, do you know whether they
also gave her I.V.s? And I'll just approach and
show you Bates Nos. 2594 and 2595. Actually, 2593
is the face sheet.

Does that indicate whether she received some I.V.s also by Guardian Air?

A. Yes. She did get normal saline at 6:30, an I.V. bolus, they called it. Yes.

Q. I apologize. You almost need amagnifying glass to read these things.

Does the record indicate at what rate

23 that I.V. was infusing into her?

A. It just says, an I.V. bolus. Here's another one. Normal saline, 18-gauge, right

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anterior fossa, normal saline at a rate of 500 millimeters per cc per hour.

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Q. Turning your attention, Doctor, to the top of Bates No. 2595, does that indicate at what rate the I.V. was infusing at?

6 A. Yes. I'm going to need to power up my 7 bifocals here.

Q. Would it be easier if I magnified it up? Because you can look at it on the screen.

A. I.V. of intravenous fluid infusing at a wide open rate. That's recorded at 1825 by Guardian Air.

Q. Did they then attempt to start additional I.V.s?

Α. Yes. At 1835 attempt made to start second PTV in right hand under aseptic technique but unsuccessful. Another attempt made also in the same extremity. Unable to advance after initial backflush of blood, Accu-Chek done. Okay.

Q. Doctor, do you know whether the infusion into a patient by this Verde Valley I.V. and the Guardian Air I.V. -- do you know whether that can affect whether a patient presents at the hospital dehydrated or with some level of hydration?

If I understand the question correctly,

does an intravenous infusion of fluid intended to hydrate a person affect whether or not they appear hydrated or dehydrated when they arrive at the hospital?

Q. Ms. Do had asked you whether there was signs that Ms. Neuman was dehydrated or not. Do you recall that?

A. Yes.

9 Q. And would the infusion, then, of these I.V.s affect whether or not she was dehydrated? 10

> A. Absolutely.

And then do you know whether or not the Q. hospital noted any signs of dehydration for her?

> They did not. Α.

14 I'm going to show you Exhibit 366, Bates 15 Q. No. 3004. This is a October 15th record from a 16 17 Dr. Martin.

18 And do you see his history of present

illness? 19

> Α. Yes.

Q. And I'll try --

MS. DO: May I have the Bates number, please?

MR. HUGHES: Yes. 3004.

Do you know whether there is at least a 24 consideration or a diagnosis of whether there may

have been dehydration? 1

> Α. Yes.

3 Q. And based on your recollection of the 4 records, would you have any reason, then, to

disagree with this history of present illness by 5

6 Dr. Martin?

> A. None whatsoever.

Q. Ms. Do had asked you some questions about whether there was anything in Ms. Sotelo's report that you've now found to be inaccurate.

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Do you remember those questions?

I do. Α.

Let me see if I can find her report. 13 Q.

A. I may have a copy here. 14

15 Q. Does it have an exhibit sticker on the

back? 16

If it did, it doesn't anymore. 17 Α.

> Well, if it got removed, it will be my Q.

hide. So let's make sure we find it. 19

Okay. Showing you Exhibit 363. And 20 you've got a copy in front of you of her report? 21

22 Α. Yes.

Q. Okay. Then I'll take Exhibit 363 and 23 24 Bates stamps 4599.

Is this Ms. Sotelo's report that you

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mentioned that you now believe there are some

things that are inaccurate in it? 2

Α. Yes.

Q. Apparently it's also been marked as a 4 separate document as well, which would be 5 Exhibit 886. Do you recall -- can you tell us what 6

it is that is inaccurate about Ms. Sotelo's report.

A. Well, in retrospect, what I thought was inaccurate may actually be accurate.

10 Q. Why don't you tell us what it is you thought was inaccurate, and we'll go from there. 11

Ms. Sotelo wrote, on October 8, 2009, this woman was involved in a sweat lodge ceremony.

Q. I'm going to zoom in now that I see what 14 part you're talking about. Is it this? 15

Α. Yes.

Okay. The section entitled "Background"? Q.

Right. So right under the word

"Background," it says where she became ill from 19 heat exhaustion and dehydration. Yesterday I 20

couldn't -- I didn't think there was evidence of

21 dehydration. And you're just showing me now about 22

the -- you know -- still I can't prove chemically 23

or with lab tests that she was dehydrated. But 24

Ms. Sotelo likely got that out of the medical

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1 records, some of which you just showed me.

MS. DO: I'm going to object to the answer as calling for speculation and lack of foundation.

MR. HUGHES: I'll ask a follow-up question.

THE COURT: Mr. Hughes.

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Q. BY MR. HUGHES: Doctor, do you know the sources that Ms. Sotelo, your investigator, would derive the information that's in the background section of her report?

A. Well, she listed J. Craven, No. 39488, Flagstaff PD, and Sergeant Thomas Boelts of the Yavapai County Sheriff's Office, as being her sources.

Q. Do you know where the Flagstaff PD officer, the YCSO sergeant, came by information that Flagstaff Medical Center had seen people with heat exhaustion and dehydration?

MS. DO: Objection, Your Honor. Foundation.

19 THE COURT: Sustained.

> Q. BY MR. HUGHES: Another question on the same report. Ms. Do asked you whether you knew if this No. 21 became ill and sent to local hospitals. Do you know one way or another if it was actually 21 people who went to the hospital?

> > I don't know. I think it was --

Q. Could it have been 18?

Α. I've heard that number also as being the number who became ill and sent to local hospitals.

Q. And then going back to this chart and the hypothesis, if you will, that people from a mass-casualty event who became ill at the same time most likely became ill from the same cause if --

Let me ask you this: Have you looked at the medical records of any of the 18 patients who went to the Verde Valley Medical Center?

A. Yes. Although it's been a while and the details may well have escaped me by now.

Q. Let me ask you hypothetically. Of the 18 people, including the 3 that died, if 14 of them showed no sign of miosis, would that affect your determination of whether organophosphates were likely or not likely?

> Α. Yes.

And can you tell us how that would affect 19 20 ıt?

A. It just seems unusual. Why should three 22 people who were ill, ill enough to go to the hospital, have symptoms or be exposed to organophosphates when the other 14 had no signs or symptoms of organophosphate exposure. So it just

makes me suspect that perhaps organophosphates is not the reason they're sick.

3 I'm sorry. Could I just go back to a question you asked a little while before? 4

> Q. Sure.

You asked me what's inaccurate about this Α. 6 7 report. It's probably -- I don't doubt that this is exactly how it was reported to Ms. Sotelo. But 8 it says, during the ceremony about 65 people were 9 inside. I've heard it was much fewer than that, 10 maybe 55. It's just something I wanted to get to 11 because it's different from what I thought before. 12

Q. Okay. Would you have any reason, then, to change your opinion if, indeed, it was approximately 50 to 55 people in the sweat lodge as opposed to the 65?

Α. No.

As far as the carbon dioxide causing Q. symptoms that you refer to, can you tell us or explain to us how it is that carbon dioxide can make a person sick.

A. Well, it can -- the space that's being taken up by carbon dioxide, if it's beyond its normal level, can deprive the body of oxygen or oxygen that it would normally extract from the air.

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It's also known to be directly toxic in excessive amounts.

I believe the toxidrome is from carbon dioxide in this case. Because of symptoms like headaches. A headache is typical of carbon dioxide toxicity. But it's not part of the organophosphate symptomatology.

And in the audiotape we heard just a little while ago, nausea, vomiting and headache is what I heard him say. Those are all part of what those people were -- if I'm paraphrasing correctly, all part of what those people were experiencing.

I think the headache -- the headaches that multiple people had suggests that carbon dioxide was the toxic -- it implicates a toxin that would produce headaches, like carbon dioxide.

I may have diverged from your question, Counsel. I apologize.

Q. No. I think that appears to have answered. Let me ask you a question. Do you know what something called "Holotropic breathing" is?

Holotropic breathing. I'm not sure. I think I have an idea, but I'll let you define it for me.

Let me give you a hypothetical, then I'm

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- 1 going to ask you a question. Assuming there is
- 2 something called "Holotropic breathing" that
- involves person for a period of time, more than say
- 4 15 minutes or so, breathing very, very rapidly and
 - very, very shallowly, basically, panting very
- quickly for maybe 15 to 20 minutes or longer, maybe
- 7 an hour, to the point that sometimes they pass out,
- do you have an idea of how that would have an
- 9 effect on the body?

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MS. DO: Your Honor, I'm going to object to relevance. The evidence shows that this activity was done days before the sweat lodge.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, I believe there is some evidence that Ms. Neuman and others were doing Holotropic breathing inside the sweat lodge to sustain the heat.

MS. DO: I don't believe -- that

18 mischaracterizes --

19 THE COURT: We have speaking objections and 20 responses going here. Overruled.

Again, reminding the jury to assess questions based on the evidence you've actually heard.

So you may proceed.

BY MR. HUGHES: Doctor, how would a

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- prolonged period of time doing that sort of breathing -- what affect would that have on the body?
- A. I'm not sure. 4
 - Q. Well, let me ask you this: Could that rapid, shallow breathing affect the body's ability to give off carbon dioxide or get rid of carbon dioxide?
 - A. Again, I'm not sure.
 - Q. We talked a little bit about Ms. Sotelo's report. Can you tell us what the significant facts from the scene are that led you to believe that hyperthermia was the cause of death in this case?
 - A. The significant facts from the scene. Well, it's a sweat lodge. People were sweating because they're hot. And I think that's the intention.

And from Ms. Sotelo's report, you're asking the --

Q. Well, I'm just wondering -- you pointed 21 out a few things that were inaccurate in the 22 report. And you also told Ms. Do on cross-examination that -- and I believe also on direct that the primary basis of your opinion as to cause of death was the circumstances at the scene? A. Yes.

2 So what are those circumstances at the Q. 3 scene, as you sit here today, that you believe are relevant to cause of death? 4

The prolonged exposure to high heat. So 5 Α. the total insult to the body from how hot it was and how long they were exposed to that heat. So that's the primary thing which made me think that heat stroke or hyperthermia would be the -- is the cause of death in this case.

Q. And you've mentioned that you now believe that this exposure to carbon dioxide could also explain some of the symptoms that we've seen?

A. Yes.

Can you tell us what it is about the Q. scene that you're aware of that leads you to believe that there could have been exposure to carbon dioxide.

A. Well, some of the witness statements that I have -- it's -- what's described is a sweat lodge where there are areas where no air is circulating, that doors open but some areas don't receive as 22 much fresh air as others. And so areas of stagnant air within the sweat lodge would make me think that the CO2 levels in those areas would rise.

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Q. And those are witness statements from 1 people who are in that lodge from 2009? 2

A. Correct.

Is that the reason, then, that you 4 Q. explained in May of 2010 that you could not rule 5 out the carbon dioxide or the suffocation from that as a possible cause of death? 7

MS. DO: Your Honor, may we approach?

THE COURT: I'm going to take the afternoon 9 recess right now, ladies and gentlemen. Please 10 return by -- be assembled, say, 20 after. Remember 11 12 the admonition, please.

Dr. Mosley, you're excused at this time for a break. Remember the rule of exclusion applies in this case, as I've stated a few times.

The parties remain.

17 Thank you.

(Proceedings continued outside presence

19 of jury.)

The record will show that the witness and 20 the jury have left the courtroom. 21

Ms. Do.

MS. DO: Your Honor, the Court marked 23 yesterday, I believe it was 1007, the email which 24 the state provided Dr. Mosley with the Haddow

report on April 15, 2011. While I think -- what 2 I'm troubled by is the language that this witness is now using seems to me almost verbatim from the 4 Haddow report.

This witness has never used the term "hypercapnia." On May 21, 2010, we discussed the depletion of oxygen and increase in carbon dioxide. That was the extent of it. He never mentioned the word "hypercapnia." That was introduced in this trial through Mr. Haddow in his report.

The witness, Dr. Mosley, has never 12 mentioned stagnant air. He's never mentioned any features about the sweat lodge structure, the air circulation. And I'm going to review my record. But I do not believe that Dr. Mosley was provided with the witness statements at the time that he rendered his report on February 2nd and at the time that I interviewed him on May 21.

I'm just really troubled by this. It seems to me that this witness is, essentially, testifying to the contents of the Haddow report.

This magnifies the Brady violation. This magnifies the problem that the defense is continuing to deal with. It seems to me that this information is being presented to the jury in an

inculpatory fashion.

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Mr. Kelly limited his cross-examination of Detective Diskin in compliance with the Court's order or his belief in compliance with the Court's order to just the actual suppression and not to the substance of the Haddow opinion or the Haddow 7 report.

And the Court knows that the report contains exculpatory information that has not been presented to this jury. The impression that is being given to this jury right now is this doctor 12 is rendering a medical opinion regarding another cause of death that is being attributed to our 14 client.

We're just not exactly sure what to do here. It just seems to me this Brady problem that has been on the mind of the Court, that the Court just yesterday said continues to be a concern, continually gets magnified.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, if I can respond? 21 Yesterday afternoon before, I believe, Ms. Do began 22 her cross, she and I met with Dr. Mosley. And this was after Your Honor made the ruling that Mr. Haddow's report was not to come in.

We met with Dr. Mosley. And he's very

1 clear he had not looked at the Haddow report. He

2 hadn't read it. We made it clear to him we're not

going to ask about it. There is no connection

other than the fact that it's a similar topic 4

5 between Haddow's report and Dr. Mosley's testimony 6 today.

Again, the defense was informed by 7 Dr. Mosley back in May of last year that this issue 8 was a cause of death he couldn't rule out. For 9 whatever reason, the defense -- after he said that, 10 they moved on to other areas. And we put in the 11 record now today what that line of questioning was 12 13 back in May.

Detective Diskin was interviewed in June 14 of 2010 and -- by the defense, and was asked about 15 what other causes of death. And Detective Diskin 16 mentioned in response to a question from Ms. Do, 17 other than in addition to the heat, there are some 18 discussion that the lack of oxygen or carbon 19 dioxide in addition to the heat may have been a 20 21 factor.

And then he goes on, and there is a question. Okay. So with that explanation, is it still your answer that you did not learn anything in your investigation that indicated another

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possible cause other than heat?

And Diskin says, another sole cause other 2 than heat? 3

Ms. Do asks, okay. What are you 4 qualifying that with? Sole. Is there something 5 6 else?

And diskin responds, because -- no. 7 Because carbon dioxide poisoning and hyperthermia could both have contributed. 9

And then Ms. Do says, got it. Other than those two, heat and carbon dioxide, did you learn 11 of anything else to suggest other possible causes? 12

We've also disclosed a report from a 13 14 Dr. O'Connor, who was retained by -- and this was 15 disclosed very long time ago, long before trial. Report by Dr. O'Connor, who is an expert retained 16 by the plaintiff in some civil cases. And O'Connor 17 talked about hypercapnia and the issue that it 18 could have played into the illnesses that people 19 20 exhibited.

The issue of hypercapnia -- and, again, 22 that word is the medical word for the effect on the body, the suffocation effect, that you have when you are exposed to CO2.

This is not a new issue. It's been

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around since May of last year. The defense had 2 questioned the experts about it. And to say that 3 it is improper to go down this line because

Mr. Haddow's report also refers to that is not what

the Court ruled, and it's not what we're asking 6 this expert about.

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Again, I can't emphasize enough, this doctor made clear yesterday he hadn't really looked at anything we had sent other than some of the medical records of Ms. Neuman.

And he definitely said, I hadn't looked at Mr. Haddow's report. That was vesterday afternoon Ms. Do and I interviewed him down the hallway.

THE COURT: Can I see Ms. Sotelo's investigation report that he's been referring to, please.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, that's Exhibit 886.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Hughes.

Ms. Do, you wanted to reply?

MS. DO: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.

As I was listening to Mr. Hughes's

argument, it seems to me that all of these issues

highlight the problem that the Brady violation 24

occurred -- the problem that the Brady violation

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presents. Had the state produced to us that report 1 on April 29, 2010, when it came into their

possession, I would have had that when I 3

interviewed Dr. Mosley on May 21, 2010. I would 4

5 have had that when I interviewed the detective on

June 17, 2010, Your Honor. 6

We had been prevented from exploring the exculpatory nature of that information with critical witnesses. When they discussed the issue of CO2, we would have been able to explore what caused the CO2, i.e., the sweat lodge director, 12 which Mr. Haddow identified, with the airtight sealing of the structure, the offset of the pit in the middle. And we would have explored the 14 possibility of consulting with another expert.

But we're in trial. 29 days into trial we get that information. And the state is trying to capitalize on the Brady violation by exploring the second cause of death. And that presents a really difficult problem for the defense not having had that information a year ago.

THE COURT: Here's the thing: When I read the pleadings -- here's one thing: I remember even Mr. Barratt had come up on his own, one of the participants. And that interview, I think, was way

1 back, probably in 2009. And so this isn't a secret 2 concept.

What the Haddow report did was really 3 incorporate that into something that really could 4

be seen as pointing the finger at another party. 5

And that's the real exculpatory aspect or 6 7 potentially exculpatory aspect.

The CO2 aspect has really been out 8

9 there --

When was Mr. Barratt interviewed 10 approximately? I don't need the exact date. 11

MR. HUGHES: The detective believes it 12 13 was 2009 that he was interviewed.

THE COURT: That transcript was provided to 14 the defense, Ms. Do? 15

16 MS. DO: It was.

THE COURT: Okay. So that -- CO2 has been out 17 there. 18

My concern and the issues more focused, 19 Mr. Hughes, in what you're talking about is this 20 language that's now showing up with Dr. Mosley. I 21 want to look at the report, because I don't think 22 it suggested the idea that air flow and those 23 things and where you're seated -- was he really

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given that information at the start?

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MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, I think that 1 explains -- and, again, there is no follow up to 2 his questioning in May of 2010. But the doctor 3 identified in May of 2010 that there were issues of 4 suffocation due to the air quality inside the sweat 5 lodge and the carbon dioxide. There is no follow 6

We had his explanation today. There is no reason to believe his explanation then, which is on the same point, would have been any different than it is today had the defense chosen to follow up on that with Dr. Mosley.

I would note in Ms. Sotelo's report, I'm 14 referring to on the page where it, basically, starts under information provided by sources. There is a section by Officer Craven. It indicates 17 the decedent, which would be Ms. Neuman, suffered a brain injury due to lack of oxygen, eventually leading to renal and liver failure. Again, that report by Ms. Sotelo was something that was disclosed very early on in this case as well.

21 MS. DO: I think the Court can see from 22 23 Ms. Sotelo's report there is no mention in there about the construction of the sweat lodge, the flow 24 or lack of flow of air, any of those. And I think 25

1 the words that are being used by the witness today, 2 essentially, parrot what was found in the Haddow

3 report. And I think the problem we're facing has

been magnified because this witness is,

essentially, testifying on the heels of

Detective Diskin. 6

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And yesterday, as the Court recalls, Ms. Polk asked him after the detective, who testified, I believe that the deaths were the result of a combination of heat and carbon dioxide.

Ms. Polk: Is that consistent with the information that you learned from the man named Rick Haddow?

Answer: Yes.

So that coupled with the testimony of this witness, essentially, parroting Haddow's report, essentially, has back-doored in the information this court found was exculpatory and should have been turned over and wasn't.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, if I can respond on one point?

Ms. Sotelo's report does refer to the construction of the sweat lodge. In addition --

THE COURT: Whereabouts? That's why I got the report.

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MR. HUGHES: In the section with information from Sergeant Boelts. It indicate the sweat lodge was crudely made out of various items, such as blankets and plastic tarps with a wood support system. In addition, the witness testified that his investigator and Dr. Czarnecki, another medical 7 examiner in his office, went to the scene on the night of the incident and that he spoke with them and would have gotten information from them. That testimony came in yesterday.

So the explanation, the belief that the 12 doctor had in May, saying, I can't rule out this other cause of death, was supported by information that was available. The defense was also aware that Dr. Czarnecki had gone out to the scene and had reviewed things.

THE COURT: Well, talking about air flow. 18 It's in the Haddow preliminary report that talks about heat barrier and really gets into air flow issues. And there is just nothing in here that indicated this is what he was looking at.

And, again, hypercapnia. That's the medical term. It's first mentioned now -- CO2 -as I sit at the bench here, that's been raised. 25 That was disclosed. That can be discussed. There

were a great deal of cross-examination about 1

2 differential diagnoses and what's being looked at,

a great deal of cross-examination about how the

various signs might match to either toxicity or 4 5 what.

And -- but, I have to say, Mr. Hughes, 6 the report was sent to Dr. Mosley. He indicates he 7 has not looked at it. That's what you're telling 8 9 me.

MR. HUGHES: That's what he told Ms. Do and 10 myself yesterday. And, your Honor, I would note he 11 hasn't mentioned a radiant heat barrier. What he's 12 mentioned are the things that someone going to the 13 scene would clearly observe, that this is a 14 structure that wouldn't have good air flow because 15 it's covered in a big rubber plastic tarp with 16 other tarps under it. 17

And that he indicated that other participants had mentioned, and they're documented in the police report, there are some areas -- and we heard testimony from some of the participants who have testified in this court. There are some areas where the air seemed better in the sweat lodge and some areas where the air didn't seem as good in the sweat lodge. That's information that,

again, is something that even participants were

noting very early on disclosing to the police 2

3 department.

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It was put in reports. It's not 4 unexpected that Dr. Mosley would have picked up on 5

that. His opinion, I think, is as well or better 6

explained by that than the suggestion that he 7

looked at Haddow's report and saying that he 8

9 didn't.

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There is quite a few other things that we 10 sent him -- the covers of rat poison boxes and the 11 medical records for all the participants, things 12 such as that that I'd hope to ask him about. And 13 14 that's the reason we set up the interview with 15 Ms. Do. And he made clear in our interviews that he's been too busy and hasn't looked at any of that 16 17 sort of thing.

MS. DO: Your Honor, I do recall talking to Dr. Mosley on May 21, 2010, about the sweat lodge structure itself, and that was because he had mentioned to me he had seen photos.

lodge ceremony influence your opinion or did you reach any kind of conclusions or thoughts about it? And he said, no.

And I asked him, did seeing the sweat

All it did was confirm for him that there was a sweat lodge ceremony. He was interviewed again by Mr. Li in January of this year. Again, no mention of the words that the Court is now hearing of hypercapnia, stagnant air, no air circulation.

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6 I don't want to question his veracity. I 7 find it very troubling after the Court found a 8 Brady violation, the state went ahead and sent him the report, and now all of a sudden we're hearing 10 these terms that come straight out of Haddow's 11 report.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, again, this report came to the doctor. And Ms. Do would have the email. We copied her on it either March or April. The doctor had this opinion back in May, nearly a year before he could have had access to the report.

The Court never ruled at the time it found this Brady violation that we couldn't provide 18 it to experts. I think it would be unreasonable for the defense, which says the report is exculpatory, to say the state can't now provide exculpatory information to an expert, which the 22 defense is then going to ask about, well, you were never provided with this exculpatory information.

THE COURT: Well, it was discussed at the time

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that these items of evidence or information can be

2 mixed. They can have both aspects to it. It's

3 still a Brady violation if it contains some aspects

of exculpatory. But it certainly raised a 4

difficult problem in this case. 5

Mr. Hughes, I'm thinking you're not going to go over this much.

MR. HUGHES: I'm not, Your Honor. Really what I -- what I was intending to ask is would the fact that people were sitting in different places --11 because he's talked about that he heard there was 12 better air and worse air. Could that explain why 13 some people that had miosis, because there were

14 three or four that the medical records documented

15 miosis. Would that explain why 14 that went to the

doctor didn't have miosis. That's as far as I was 16

going to go with that. Then I'm going to move on 17 to other areas. 18

THE COURT: With or without that report from Mr. Haddow, that's the kind of question you would be asking this person.

And, Ms. Do, as to that specific question, I want any record you want to make on that question, anything in addition.

MS. DO: I'll submit on what I've argued, Your

1 Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to permit that question. 2

3 But -- you know -- really, Mr. Hughes,

4 I'm noting what the defense is saying, and you need to as well with regard to the information now and 5

focusing on the aspects of air flow. 6

MR. HUGHES: I understand.

THE COURT: Okay. We need to have a recess.

9 Thank you.

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10 (Recess.)

THE COURT: The record will show the presence 11 of Mr. Ray and the attorneys. 12

Mr. Li.

MR. LI: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate 14 you taking the time to do this, Your Honor. I just 15 need to lay a little more record. 16

The question is not so much what questions Mr. Hughes should or should not ask of Dr. Mosley. The question is what effect has this Brady violation had on the defense team's ability to prepare its defense in this particular case.

And the problem is it has now become unworkable. Because what has happened is the state through Detective Diskin and through Ms. Polk's

questioning were able to elicit, essentially, the 25

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1 substance of the Haddow report. And that's from 2 3/22, two days ago.

I know the Court has already heard this. 3

But Ms. Polk asked, is the fact that the deaths 4

were consistent with the combination of heat and 5

CO2 -- Ms. Polk said, is that consistent with the

information that you learned from the man named 7

8 Rick Haddow?

And the detective said, yes.

That was not a proper question. And then 10 what has happened is Dr. Mosley has, essentially, 11 through questioning by Mr. Hughes, essentially, 12 brought out the exact same points as were in the 13 14 Haddow report. And the problem is that leads the jury to believe that this has always been the 15 16 state's position. It hasn't been.

The state's position actually has been heat stroke. That's what Ms. Polk said in her opening statement. That's what she said from the beginning.

And now we're in a situation where had we 21 been given the information about the Haddow report 22 on time, we would have been able to mount a defense 23 against this new theory that's been sprung in the 24 middle of the trial.

And that would have been, as the Court has noted, that this is actually the construction of the lodge and the offset pit and the radiant heat barrier, the rocks and all of the things that Mr. Ray has nothing to do with.

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Those would have all been explored to demonstrate that actually everything that they're saying implicates another party. And the Haddow report is consistent with that.

And the problem is we are now standing here with this jury in the box talking about hypercapnia, all these things, as if this has always been the state's theory, without the defense having been able to have access to the Haddow report, which set out all of the exculpatory reasons why hypercapnia and those things were not Mr. Ray's fault. And that's the unworkable solution.

19 While we appreciate the Court's -- you know -- careful looking at what sort of questions 20 Mr. Hughes can and can't ask, and we assume 21 22 Mr. Hughes will abide by that, the real question is have we been so prejudiced by the Brady violation 23 and then by the state's purposeful, intentional, 24 eliciting of the substance of the Haddow report

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through direct -- or through redirect of the Detective Diskin -- have we been so prejudiced that 2 3 a mistrial is warranted.

So I needed to lay that record. And we believe that a mistrial is warranted. We believe it should be granted with prejudice.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I have to ask at this point, again, Mr. Hughes. What prompted on April 4, I believe it was, the disclosure of the Haddow preliminary report in the email? What prompted 12 that?

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, I believe -- I don't 14 have a copy of the email. But I believe we attached a large number of things to that. The primary prompt was the fact that Dr. Lyon, when he was cross-examined, was asked a lot of questions about things that had not been provided to him, what appeared to be an insinuation like the state was trying to hide this information from Dr. Lyon.

We wanted from that point on to make sure 22 all the doctors who would be subject to being 23 examined, and that included this doctor and Dr. Dickson, were provided at least with this

Again, Ms. Do was asking Dr. Mosley today 1 about things that he had not seen or had not been 2 provided to him even though some of those things 3 were attached to emails that we had provided, we 4 5 had sent to him. That's one reason.

Another reason is at that point in time, 6 we then knew about or consciously knew about this 7 report and were thinking about it along with the 8 other things that were attached to that email. And 9 10 we wanted to get it to the doctor.

And, finally, we did not want any 11 12 suggestion that we were withholding any information, be it inculpatory or exculpatory, from 13 the medical examiner or from any other doctors, and 14 trying to avoid precisely this sort of line of 15 questioning that occurred today. 16

It was my expectation that the defense would be asking all sorts of questions about 18 Haddow's report, just like I expected they would be 19 asking questions about Dawn Sy's report and about 20 the medical records that were inquired into today, all of those things that the defense believes to be 22 exculpatory. I believe they would be asking the 23 medical examiners those sort of questions. 24

THE COURT: Mr. Li, do you have anything else?

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MR. LI: I wasn't sure whether -- was the 1 Court's question about why they disclosed it on 2 April 15 to the medical examiners or why they 3 4 disclosed it to us?

THE COURT: Why was it disclosed to you? 5 That's what I was trying to find out. What 6 prompted that? Why was it finally given to the 7 defense? What -- why did that now come to light or 8 at that time three or four week ago? Why then? 9

MR. HUGHES: You mean the report to the 10 defense as opposed to Dr. Mosley? 11

THE COURT: Yes. Yes.

MR. HUGHES: I was less involved with that. But my understanding is that there was another request. And obviously the defense had made some requests prior to trial. But there is a request that prompted either Ms. Polk or Ms. Durrer to look in the file and determine whether or not there was anything that had not been disclosed.

THE COURT: Is that what happened? MR. LI: Your Honor, my understanding is we made four separate requests in writing. THE COURT: I'm trying to find out why

April 4. Because --24

MR. LI: We don't know why the state --

information.

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2 THE COURT: Did you do something on

3 March 23rd?

MR. LI: No.

THE COURT: And then on April 4th, if that's the right date, the report came? Because that's -that's not -- it could be very significant.

MR. HUGHES: I think those details were mentioned either in the defendant's brief or in our brief as far as the time line of events. I know we received a letter from the defense. And we 12 responded to that letter with the report that we 13 provided or the email that we provided to the defense.

THE COURT: The Issue of CO2, as I said, 16 that's just there. People could have explored that. People would know about that, the effort put into the case. You know -- that's not excusing the failure to disclose the Haddow report.

But the trial was continued with the idea that you could call Mr. Haddow, you could call an expert in that area to explore that information. That was the approach. I can't -- and now I'm 24 doing the best I can to take the violation into

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without it being a prejudice in light of the violation, without it being prejudicial to you, to

account and allow evidence to go to the jury

the defense, in light of the violation. 3

4 MR. LI: And, Your Honor --

5 THE COURT: And that's the situation.

MR. LI: If I may be heard on that last point. 6

7 Two things. One, it's not a remedy for us to

hire -- for the defense to hire the state's expert.

There is all kinds of conflict issues in and of

10 ıtself.

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But it's not a remedy for the defense to 12 hire the expert that the state wanted to hire and then subsequently has told this court that they 14 wanted to hire again. That's not an adequate remedy.

THE COURT: I just suggested that as a possibility. If you felt that it was completely exculpatory, there is the person. And it would be a classic, I would think, if the state had put someone, you know, under wraps, just speaking in general. And here's this person, and now that 22 would be a logical remedy is now, of course, the defense can use the person.

MR. LI: Your classic situation that the Court

is describing is a lay witness, an eye witness that

1 sees something.

2 THE COURT: Correct. I know.

MR. LI: That's not the situation. This is an 3

expert witness who has various opinions and has, 4

frankly, discussed something that, I'll be 5

perfectly honest, eluded this team. 6

THE COURT: You had avowed before that you 7

thought it was a misprint. CO1 versus CO2. Is 8

9 that correct?

MR. LI: That's absolutely correct, Your 10

Honor. We even had a moment in this trial where --11

I just don't recall which one of us. It was Ms. Do 12

was talking about a medical record and going 13

through it, and it said carbon dioxide or something 14

like that. And she even attempted to correct the 15

witness that it was carbon monoxide. 16

It's not -- the question isn't so much 17

carbon dioxide, per se. It's that the construction 18

of the lodge -- that the state had in its 19

20 possession over a year ago information that the

construction of the lodge that was the sole 21

responsibility, as the Court has heard repeatedly 22

from witnesses -- it was the sole responsibility of 23

the Hamiltons and the people they hired to 24

construct the lodge; that they had information that 25

talking about radiant heat barriers and all of

2 those sorts of things. That's the problem. Not

3 the CO2.

But the fact that they had 4

environmental -- you know -- structural issues that 5

contributed to the CO2 poisoning that is the 6

state's new theory about cause of death. That was 7

the Brady violation. 8

And the problem has been compounded, Your 9

Honor. And I have to say this. It has been 10

compounded deeply by the fact that the state 11

purposely elicited from Detective Diskin --12

THE COURT: The name -- the name Haddow. And 13

you've made that point a number of times. And I'm 14

going to say yes. I can't -- I have a lot of 15

problems with that occurring. Why the state would 16

mention in that fashion the Haddow report. 17

MR. LI: And it's not just the name Haddow,

Your Honor. And I apologize for interrupting. 19

20 It's not just the name Haddow. It's the

21 specific -- you know -- basically, a three-line

22 summary of the Haddow report. I believe that the

deaths were a result of a combination of heat and 23

24 CO2.

Ouestion: Is that consistent with

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information that you learned from the man named 1 2 Rick Haddow?

3 Yes.

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So that's, basically, were you given a report by Mr. Haddow?

6 Yes.

What did it say?

It said that the deaths were the result

of a combination of heat and CO2. 9

That's the problem. So then this purposeful eliciting of that particular

12 information, then having a series of questions with

13 this particular witness -- I'm sorry. And then

14 when Mr. Kelly objected -- sorry, Your Honor. When

Mr. Kelly attempted to ask Detective Diskin about a 15

16 number of questions about the Haddow report,

Ms. Polk objected strenuously. And you will recall 17

the sidebar. 18

> We agreed -- Mr. Kelly agreed to three questions. He asked those three questions. And then on redirect the number of questions that I just described relating to Rick Haddow's report through Detective Diskin occurred.

That's the sequence of events. That's

very prejudicial because now we've got this 25

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witness, essentially, saying the same thing, and so

2 emphasizing the fact that there was this other

expert, Rick Haddow, who the detective had

consulted when he was forming his beliefs about why 4

the deaths took place and the way they did. 5

Now you've got this medical examiner testifying about hypercapnia and the construction

of the lodge and hueing exactly to this reference 8

9 that Ms. Polk and Detective Diskin -- conversation

10 that they had in front of this jury about,

essentially, the Haddow report. 11

> All the while we have been prejudiced because this was not disclosed to us until the middle of trial. And that's the problem, Your

Honor. 15

The question then becomes, are we beyond 17 the point where there is a sort of -- you know -careful balancing of questioning and interests and

all those things that we can actually cure it 19

through some sort of careful -- you know --20

trigonometry almost. And I don't -- triangulation. 21

22 I don't think we're there anymore.

THE COURT: You said that. 23

MR. LI: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: There is a motion for mistrial

under advisement right now. It's under advisement

right now. And I don't know if Heidi has mentioned 2

this yet, but we're going to assemble at 8:15.

There are other legal issues I'm going to be 4

preparing for.

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So if there is nothing in writing now, I 6

don't know that there is anything more that can be 7

responded. This constant barrage of pleadings, 8

post -- you know -- the start of trial is just not 9

the way the trial can be conducted. It's not --10 11

it's not meant to be conducted in that fashion. But we'll address that. We'll address 12

these things on Tuesday. 13

> MR. LI: I appreciate that, Your Honor. I really do. But I want to address the last point about the motions and what have you. I understand the Court's dislike of this constant litigation

18 over issues like this.

> But on this particular issue that we're dealing with here, we are required to make those motions because of what both the state's

questioning of the witnesses and because of the 22 state's decision not to disclose material 23

information and exculpatory information to us. We 24

25 don't have a choice.

THE COURT: These aren't just your motions.

1 I'm talking in general. To have a trial start and

then have this barrage of litigation. What I had 3

specifically said months and months ago,

we're not going to have a trial by surprise. We're 5 going to have a trial that follows the rules.

That's all I'm talking about. I certainly was not 7

singling out one side or the other. Just the whole 8

way this trial has end ended up proceeding. 9

So anything else?

MR. LI: No, Your Honor. I appreciate you 11 allowing me the opportunity to lay some record. 12

THE COURT: And, Mr. Hughes, anything in 13 14 reply?

MR. HUGHES: Thank you, Your Honor.

Briefly, again, the defense has had for a 16 very long time the reports from Dr. O'Connor. And 17 in those reports, he talked about the two -- two of 18

the participants -- Sidney Spencer and 19

Mr. Mehravar -- mentions that the symptoms or the 20 presentation suggests a combination of hypoxia, he 21

22 says low oxygen and hypercardia, high carbon

23 dioxide, in concentration with a heat injury in a

crowded environment most probably contributed to 24

Ms. Spencer's collapse and eventual coma. 25

1 THE COURT: Mr. Hughes, I interrupted Mr. Li 2 when I thought we were repeating things. You're 3 not addressing -- maybe you're going to get 4 there -- the whole aspect of, well, here is a report that indicates another party could well be at fault. And these people have testified there is 7 even some understanding they had nothing -- you know -- they weren't being looked at as suspects. That's the aspect the defense is really talking 10 about. 11

Yes. CO2 has been out there and talked about, pointed out here a little while ago by one of the participants. Does his own calculation, talked about it in an interview. But the idea of hooking that to the actual structure of the lodge and who might be responsible, that's what's being -- you're not addressing that.

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MR. HUGHES: I can address that, Your Honor. On December 1, 2009, the defense sent a very long letter to the state, basically, setting forth theories why they believed the defendant should not be prosecuted.

In that letter, and I'm referring to page 17, there is a section titled "Mr. Ray and JRI did not build the sweat lodge." And it start offs

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with, Mr. Ray and JRI did not build the sweat lodge. They did not choose to cover it with blankets and plastic tarps. They mentioned that they had no responsibility for obtaining building permits or maintaining it after it was built.

On the next page, they mention that Mr. Ray could not -- under existing or under principles governing ordinary negligence, Mr. Ray could not be held liable for any design defect in the sweat lodge or failure to properly store the coverings.

As early as December the defense was looking at the sweat lodge and whether Mr. Ray should be held responsible for the decision to cover it with tarps and blankets, or its design, maybe its construction without building permits. That's something that the defense looked at in December.

With respect to the issue of air quality inside, the fact that there are some areas towards the back that didn't get very good air and areas 22 towards the front that did, that was discussed in different witness reports that were documented in the YCSO reports.

Those areas, Your Honor, I believe --

although it's been a while, I can't remember, but I

believe Mr. Li even mentioned in his opening 2

3 statements something along the lines that Mr. Ray

didn't build the sweat lodge, didn't have anything 4

to do with building the sweat lodge. 5

It's something the defense has been aware 6 of. And, again, it's a topic that is not new at 7 this point in time. 8

What is new is the expert's opinion and 9 that the sweat lodge wouldn't breath well, which is 10 an expert's opinion as opposed to the participants' 11 opinions. And the expert's opinion that there 12 would be areas in the sweat lodge that had worse 13 environmental conditions than other areas. 14

Again, that's something that was documented by participants, but it was not of the caliber of what an expert would say and would have more weight.

The defense has had an opportunity since 19 this Haddow report was disclosed to get their own 20 experts. They still can get an expert to come in 21 and talk about the fact that the way the sweat 22 lodge is constructed does not allow air to flow. 23 To me, that's a common-sense thing. 24

But if they need an expert to argue that,

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1 the Court has given them that opportunity if they don't like Mr. Haddow -- to talk about the fact

that the sweat lodges, that the air can't easily 3

flow in and out particularly when the door is 4 5 closed.

THE COURT: Dr. Mosley really needs to complete his testimony. And I expect that.

I think I indicated yesterday 17 days for trial. I might have overestimated or counted incorrectly, especially in light that at least one juror who has brought up a problem because -- and that juror made that known in voir dire. That's my recollection. And now we're up against that.

Thank you.

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, on the scheduling issue, I believe I only have maybe another 20 minutes or so with the doctor. We have Dawn Sy here, the criminalist who prepared the report that's been discussed. She is on vacation next week, and there is no way we will finish her today.

Ms. Do has informed the state that the defense would prefer that her testimony not be interrupted by another witness because Ms. Sy won't be available next week.

The only other person we can try and get

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- 1 here is Detective Barbaro. And I understand the
- 2 defense wants to raise issue before he's called,
- which is a long way of saying when I finish with
- 4 Dr. Mosley, unless the Court will allow us to call
- 5 Dawn Sy and interrupt her testimony while she's on
- vacation next week, we don't have another witness
- 7 to call after the doctor.
- 8 THE COURT: Ms. Do.
- 9 MS. DO: Your Honor, if we had an indication
- 10 that the state was going to rest by the time we
- 11 start the break, it would be a different issue.
- 12 But it doesn't seem that way. And so I think that
- 13 to put Dawn Sy on and defer my cross-examination
- 14 for three weeks would not be workable for the
- 15 defense. I am not sure what --
- 16 MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, I'm not opposing
- 17 that. I think it -- we asked if they would mind,
- 18 and they mind. I want to be clear. I'm not
- 19 opposing the fact that the defense does not want to
- 20 have her testimony interrupted.
- 21 It is 4:00 o'clock. And I figure we'll
- probably be done with Dr. Mosley around 4:30. And 22
- 23 I just don't know if the Court -- I wanted to let
- 24 the Court know that scheduling issue.
- 25 THE COURT: I expect the trial to be done
- within the schedule we've announced. 1
- 2 Thank you.
- 3 (Recess.)
- (Proceedings continued in the presence of 4
- 5 jury.)
- 6 THE COURT: The record will show the presence
- 7 of Mr. Ray, the attorneys, the jury. And
- 8 Dr. Mosley is on the stand.
- 9 Mr. Hughes, here's the exhibit.
- 10 MR. HUGHES: Thank you.
- Q. Doctor, you were asked about a time line 11
- 12 by Ms. Do. She may have redone it on this page.
- Do you remember being asked questions about the 13
- 14 time line?
- 15 Α. Yes.
- Q. It indicates there was no conclusion by 16
- you on October 19. Had you prepared some 17
- preliminary conclusions or did you have an idea as 18
- to manner and cause of death on the 19th? 19
- 20 A. Yes.
 - Q. What was your preliminary opinion on the
- 19th as to cause of death? 22
- 23 Α. Hyperthermia.
- 24 Q. You were asked whether on October 19th or
- prior to that Detective Diskin had ever come to you

- with any concerns or doubts about toxins,
- 2 organophosphates, out at Angel Valley.
- 3 Did the detective ever come to you with
- 4 those concerns?
 - A. Not that I recall.
- Have you -- in your review of the records 6
- 7 and the information, have you seen anything to
- indicate that there were organophosphates out at 8
- 9 the scene?
 - Α. No.
- Q. I think you used the word in reference to 11 an interview in April with Ms. Do and myself -- you 12 referenced the "organophosphate hypothesis." Can 13
- you tell us what you mean by a "hypothesis." 14
- 15 A. Well, it's an idea that people test to see if it fits the circumstances. It's - well, in 16
- 17 this case it's just the consideration that
- organophosphate toxicity is an active entity in 18
- this case. And the hypothesis part is the 19
- consideration that organophosphates are what -- or 20
- physiologically playing in this case. 21
- 22 So to test that idea, I compared the
- 23 known signs and symptoms of organophosphate
- toxicity with the observed diseases and 24
- 25 physiological changes.

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- Q. I think just before the break, you had 1
- mentioned that you had heard from participants 3 that -- or from their reports that there may be
- areas in the sweat lodge that had fresher air or 4
- 5 less fresh air?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Can that explain -- or does it explain 7
- 8 why some people presented to the different
- hospitals with miosis and some people didn't 9
- 10 present with miosis?
 - A. I think it would account for that.
 - Q. Can you explain that.
- Well, if someone has -- is in an area of 13
- the tent that has a higher level of carbon dioxide, 14
- I would expect them to have miosis; whereas, a 15
- person who is getting fresh air wouldn't have it. 16 Q. You were asked some questions about the 17
- 18 detective's request that you test Ms. Neuman's blood after the trial started. 19
 - Do you remember being asked about that?
- 21 A. I do.
- Q. And referring to Exhibit 998, is that the 22
- report that Ms. Do was asking you about? 23
 - Α. Yes.
 - And can you tell us whether or not a

- negative finding in that report would have been
 significant.
 - A. A negative finding does not exclude the possibility that there are or were organophosphates in that specimen.
 - Q. Because of the passage of time?
- 7 A. Passage of time, how the specimen was 8 stored.
- 9 Q. If there had been a positive finding,10 would that have been significant?
- 11 A. Yes.

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- Q. And what could a positive finding havetold you?
 - A. That organophosphates were implicated as a toxic substance in this case.
- Q. And Ms. Do asked you about the
 detective's reason for having you run the test. Do
 you realize detectives have to go after information
 that -- whatever it lies, good or bad?
 - A. Yes. I understand that.
 - **Q.** Can that explain, then, why the detective wanted you to do that test even though a negative finding wouldn't be significant?
- 24 MS. DO: Objection. Calls for speculation.
- 25 THE COURT: Sustained.

 ${\bf Q.}~{\bf BY~MR.~HUGHES:~You~were~asked~if~the}$ evidence showed that Ms. Shore or Mr. Brown were not dehydrated.

Do you remember being asked that?

- A. Yes.
- **Q.** Do you know whether or not they were dehydrated?
- A. I believe they were not technically dehydrated.
 - Q. And do you know how that was determined?
- A. Well, analysis of their blood samples for chemicals in their blood that would indicate that a person is dehydrated, a higher concentration of sodium creatinine than normal.
- **Q.** And is that something that you believe would have been in Dr. Lyon's autopsy report?
- 17 A. If they were dehydrated?
- 18 **Q.** Yes.
- 19 A. Yes.
- **Q.** Now, do you know whether -- and I can
- 21 give you a hypothetical. This is going to be a
- 22 little bit long. Here's the hypothetical:
- 23 Assuming that Mr. Shore was found unconscious with
- 24 his heart stopped inside the sweat lodge and CPR
 - 5 was performed on him for maybe 40 minutes or so,

- and then at that point EMS arrives and they put
- 2 I.V.s on him similar to Ms. Neuman, similar I.V.s
- 3 with wide open flow, even though -- and assume
- 4 there is no shockable rhythm at any of this time
- 5 but effective CPR is being performed. Can that CPR
- 6 coupled with the I.V. infuse liquids through
- 7 Mr. Shore's body?

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- A. I believe it can. You can pump blood through a person's body by doing chest compressions, continued CPR with the infusion.
- Q. And if that continued on until they arrive at the hospital where they're pronounced dead, can that infusion of fluids via the CPR or an auto -- do you know what AutoPulse CPR is?
 - A. I'm not sure.
- Q. A machine that automatically does CPR inthe ambulance.
 - A. I've never seen that.
 - Q. I used to be an EMT and never saw it either. It's a new machine that -- well, let's assume for sake of argument that there is a machine that can do effective CPR once you get loaded up into some ambulances.
 - Can that infusion of liquid affect the level that you would look for in ocular fluid at

- the time the CPR is terminated, the I.V.s are taken
- 2 off at the hospital and the person is declared
- 3 dead -- can that effect the enzymes or the
- 4 electrolytes in the eye that are used to determine
- 5 whether somebody was dehydrated?
- A. I think it can affect the level of, well, the concentration of electrolytes in the body fluids. 40 --
 - Q. Would you -- go ahead. I'm sorry.
 - A. 40 minutes of CPR seems like a lot of time to artificially pump blood for somebody.
 - Q. If you had a patient, then, who arrives for you to do an examination on, a manner and cause of death determination, what significance would you give -- if you were trying to determine if they were dehydrated, what significance would you give, assuming the person had been infused and circulated in the manner that we were hypothetically speaking?
 - A. I think the infusion would make the dehydration seem less apparent. It would -- well, hydration would make them less dehydrated. I'm sorry. That's -- I'm not sure I answered that question.
 - **Q.** Would the -- if you saw that patient in your morgue, would you have any confidence in the

enzyme levels or the electrolyte levels from the ocular fluid in making a determination as to were they dehydrated or not at the time of death?

A. Well, it would make me think that their electrolytes -- the electrolytes in their vitreous may not accurately reflect what they would have been had they not been resuscitated or attempted -- transfused and with CPR in effect.

Q. Have you had an opportunity to look at the autopsy report for Mr. Shore or Ms. Brown?

A. I have not.

Q. I'm going to show you what's been admitted as exhibits 375 and 376, which are Mr. Shore's autopsy report and then some notes and that sort of thing that Dr. Lyon prepared.

Can you tell us whether there was any testing that could give -- assuming you didn't know about the I.V. and that sort of thing -- that could give someone a determination as to dehydration?

A. Looking at this pattern, I don't think anyone would diagnose dehydration based on these numbers.

Q. Is there any way to tell one way or the other, assuming a person had been infused and circulated for 45 minutes to an hour beforehand?

A. I don't know.

Q. Would you -- if you had those figures and it was your patient -- and I'm not saying Dr. Lyon made an opinion one way or the other. But based on your review, is that a determination you would have confidence in as to whether or not the person was dehydrated?

A. No.

Q. I'm going to show you what's been admitted as Exhibit 371 and 370, which are Ms. Brown's -- the same sort of records. And I'm going to ask the same question.

Again, not implying that Dr. Lyon reached an opinion. But if you had those results, and assuming hypothetically the person had been infused and circulated for that period of time, would you have any confidence as to whether or not at the time you got those readings the person was actually dehydrated or not dehydrated at the time of death -- the time that the EMS people started their work?

A. No. I wouldn't be confident in interpreting these results as reflecting what the electrolyte status was at the time that CPR and infusions began.

Q. Ms. Do asked you some questions about if
 you were told by the detective about different rat
 poisons that were used on the property. Did you

3 poisons that were used on the property. Did you4 see any sign in Ms. Neuman's medical records that

5 she had been poisoned by rat poison?

A. No. I mean -- so she did have some
bleeding. But I didn't attribute that to -- rat
poison wasn't the first thing I thought of when I
saw that.

10 Q. The bleeding you're referring to -- is11 that the DIC you discussed?

12 A. I think it it's more likely than not due 13 to DIC.

Q. The DIC that you observed in
Ms. Neuman -- was that consistent with a late-stage
patient suffering from hyperthermia or heat stroke?

A. Yes.

Q. Doctor, do you have the report from the criminalist, Ms. Sy, up here?

A. Is this it?

Q. Thank you. That's Exhibit 345. And from that you were asked some questions about that report. Do you know to what temperature these different items, that the results on the next page were referring to, were heated to and for how long?

A. I'm not --

Q. Let me ask you this: Can you convert
into -- or approximately convert into Farenheit
what 50 degree Celsius would be?

A. Not at the moment.

Q. If that puts you on the spot, I won't askyou to --

A. I can't tell you exactly.

9 Q. In Celsius what's the boiling point of10 water?

A. Water boils at -- I'm sorry. It depends on other things like atmospheric conditions.

Q. At sea level do you know what the boiling point in Celsius would be?

A. 100 degrees Centigrade. That doesn't sound right. I guess the short answer is I don't know.

Q. Do you know, then -- and on this report it indicates that these items -- you can tell there is kind of a legend up here. Tells you what the items are by the number down there.

Do you know -- assuming those items that are listed here were heated to 50 degrees Celsius for eight hours inside of one of those little paint cans, do you know the significance, if any, that

1 are giving to the jury based upon the witness 2 statements, which are hearsay; correct?

A. Correct.

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Q. And I assume also from the photographs of the sweat lodge that you've seen?

A. More the witness statements. I have no clear recollection of the photographs of the sweat lodge.

Q. And you would agree with me that each of these factors that you talked to the jury about -the stagnant air, the air circulation and the fresh air in certain parts -- would be -- would you not agree with me would be in part due to the design of the sweat lodge structure itself?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. If the sweat lodge structure was 16 built so that it was airtight or sealed airtight, 17 that would be an issue; correct? 18

A. Yes.

Q. As it goes to your opinion of 20 hypercapnia? 21

A. Yes.

23 Q. If the sweat lodge was built so that, for example, the pit containing the rocks that emitted 24 the heat was off-center creating areas with more

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problems, that would be due to the design of the sweat lodge structure; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. So when you talk about hypercapnia and all these issues that relate to the design of the sweat lodge structure, you are aware, are you not, Doctor, that Mr. Ray did not design and did not build the sweat lodge?

I have no idea about who built the sweat lodge.

11 Q. All right. My last question to you, Doctor, is, as a medical examiner, you would 12 13 oftentimes consult with literature; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And as you've indicated to the jury, you're not an emergency medicine doctor; correct?

A. That's correct.

18 Q. I'm going to ask you to take a look at this "Goldfrank Toxicologic Emergency." 19

A. Yes.

Q. Is this something that you might consult as a medical examiner looking at disorders such as organophosphate toxicity?

Α. Yes.

Q. I'm going to direct your attention to

this paragraph under "Acute Toxicity, 1

Organophosphate Compounds." Do you see there the 2

sentence, many patients present awake and alert, 3

complaining of anxiety, restlessness, insomnia and 4

5 headache?

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A. Yes. I see that.

7 Q. Do you stand corrected now that headache is a feature, a sign and a symptom, that you would 8 9 see in organophosphate toxicity?

A. I do.

Q. Thank you.

MS. DO: I have nothing further, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Do.

Members of the jury, do any of you have 15 questions?

There appear to be some questions.

Will the attorneys please approach and 17 18 review the questions.

(Sidebar conference.)

20 MS. DO: Defense has no objection.

MR. HUGHES: I have no objection either. 21

THE COURT: I'll ask all three questions. 22

23 MR. HUGHES: For purposes of the record,

Ms. Do has shown the doctor a document not 24

identified. I ask that it be marked and preserved 25

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for purposes of identification but not admitted.

THE COURT: That makes sense, have a complete 2 3 record.

MS. DO: I think it's 1008. 4

THE COURT: 1008 is going to be made part of 5 the record, not a trial exhibit. 6

(End of sidebar conference.) 7

8 THE COURT: Dr. Mosley, I will ask the

questions. The lawyers may want to follow up. 9

First question: In a superhumid, closed 10 environment with a high level of CO2 and heat, can 11 the body sweat properly? 12

THE WITNESS: If the body can sweat insufficiently, I would expect the body not to be able to sweat well enough. That's the whole basis of hyperthermia and heat stroke is the mechanisms we have to deal with it are insufficient to reverse the challenge to our physiology.

18 So the question was, can the body sweat? 19 THE COURT: I'll go ahead and read it again. 20 I think there's some other parts to it, so I'll 21 22 read it over, in any event.

In a superhumid, closed environment with 23 a high level of CO2 and heat, can the body sweat 24 properly? That's the first part.

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221 1 THE WITNESS: The answer would be no. 2 THE COURT: And then it says -- the question continues: And if it can't, would the body retain 3 4 water and give a false level of hydration? 5 THE WITNESS: I would not expect the body to 6 retain water in that situation. 7 THE COURT: Thank you. 8 Follow-up, Mr. Hughes? 9 MR. HUGHES: Thank you. **FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION** 10 BY MR. HUGHES: 11 12 Q. Doctor, in the situation described in the question, would you expect a person to start 13 14 sweating profusely? 15 A. Yes. Q. And why is that? 16 Because we're designed to sweat profusely 17 to cool ourselves and to counteract the challenge 18 19 to our physiology. 20 Q. Thank you. 21 THE COURT: Ms. Do. 22 MS. DO: Thank you. 23 **FURTHER RECROSS-EXAMINATION**

was salivation when the person came out of the 1 2 sweat lodge, could it have stopped or been cleaned away before the EMS arrived 20 to 25 minutes later? 3 4 THE WITNESS: Yes. 5 THE COURT: Follow-up? 6 MR. HUGHES: Thank you. 7 FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. HUGHES: Q. Doctor, with respect to a person who has 9 10

suffered from heat stroke to the point that they have become unconscious, if you see the salivation that you testified to earlier, would you expect 12 13 that salivation to terminate within a few minutes or would you expect it to continue through or until 14 15 they received treatment?

A. I would expect it to continue until they seek treatment.

In other words, if I'm a bystander on the Q. scene, and I wipe away this excess salivation and the EMT's arrive 10 minutes later and take half an hour to transport someone, would you expect that salivation or the frothy sputum to continue to become evident while they're in the ambulance being transported?

Α. Yes.

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You did say that you would not expect the 1 2 body to retain water and give a false level of 3 hydration; correct? 4 Α. Yes.

Q. Doctor, just one or two questions.

BY MS. DO:

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Q. And so in that particular environment, as the question stated, at a superhumid, closed 7 environment, would a high level of CO2 and heat prevent the body from sweating properly, and your answer to that is the body wouldn't sweat well enough; correct? A. Correct.

11 12 Q. The brain would still send out signals to the body to try to continue to sweat; correct? 13

14 A. Yes. Q. 15 Because that is one of the primary mechanism to cooling down the body; correct? 16

17 A. Correct. 18 Q. But it's sort of futile because as you're sweating but you're not cooling yourself down and 19 your body continues, that should increase the level of dehydration; correct? 21

22 Α. Yes. 23 Q. Thank you. 24 MR. HUGHES: No other follow-up. 25 THE COURT: The second question is, if there

Q. Thank you. 1

2 THE COURT: Ms. Do.

3 MS. DO: Thank you.

FURTHER RECROSS-EXAMINATION 4

5 BY MS. DO:

6 Q. Dr. Mosley, you would agree with me that the onset or the severity of any particular sign or 7 symptom would depend on the compound; correct? 8

> A. Yes.

Would depend on the route of exposure, 10 i.e., either inhalation, absorption through the 11 skin or ingestion; correct? 12

> A. Correct.

It would also depend on the degree of 14 exposure or the length of exposure; correct? 15

> Α. Yes.

Q. There is a lot of variabilities there that you wouldn't know unless you know each of those three factors; correct?

A. That's correct.

Now, you had told the jury, in a question to Mr. Hughes's direct examination, that you could expect to see in organophosphate toxicity just the amount of what he's described as latte on a cappuccino; correct?

56 of 59 sheets

A. Yes.

Q. Or it might have been a mocha. I'm not sure.

If a person is intubated and then given a breathing mask, would you expect those two medical interventions to also perhaps disturb a person's foaming or frothy sputum if it was observed prior to medical intervention?

A. Yes.

Q. Thank you.

I have nothing further, Your Honor.

12 THE COURT: Mr. Hughes.

13 MR. HUGHES: Thank you.

FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION

15 BY MR. HUGHES:

Q. Doctor, how would the placing of, say, an oxygen mask on a patient affect this excess salivation?

A. It would displace it. I suppose that they would need to suction. But if you have air flowing in, they might aspirate the salivation.

Just thinking about where else could it go. I think that a breathing mask could -- I'm not sure where that frothy sputum could go except back into the lungs.

Is there any -- sorry. I was going to ask a question, but that's not my job.

Q. Let me ask you this: Do you know whether ambulances carry suction equipment on board just for that purpose?

A. They do.

Q. And is that something -- if it was used and there was this excess salivation in need of being suctioned, is that something you would expect to see documented in the EMS report?

A. That's a huge problem for emergency medical workers. People aspirate what's in their stomach. If they drink a lot of water, for example, and they go unconscious -- because the person can't protect their own airway, the EMS responders are aware to protect it for them by aspirating any fluids. They might have vomited. Or if there is excessive fluid, they would need to attend to that so that they don't aspirate it.

Q. And, Doctor, you had a question for me. Is that pertaining to the question that you were asked?

23 A. I'm not sure.

Q. Well, you started to ask a question.

25 What was your question?

A. Oh, oh, oh. I think it was one that you asked, which was, is there any evidence that they aspirated fluid from these people? And I don't recall ever reading anything like that.

Q. We can go through the medical records.
Did you see anything in Liz Neuman's
medical records that would lead you to believe
that -- In her medical records or her ambulance
records that would lead you to believe that there
was fluid that was being suctioned by the Guardian
Air?

A. No.

13 Q. That was the record I had you look at up 14 on the stand?

A. Yes.

Q. How about by the Verde Valley FireDepartment, the record that showed the bloodpressure and the miosis?

A. There is no indication that managing fluid that was a potential hazard for her was a problem. There is no suctioning it away from her airway.

Q. And with respect to the other patients who were transported and who later died, have you had an opportunity to look at their EMS records?

A. No

MR. HUGHES: Your Honor, may I -- I don't know. Let me find those records.

Q. And I'll ask you if you see anything in
them, the EMS records, that would lead you to
believe -- I believe Ms. Brown's EMS records are
Exhibit 374.

B Doctor, would you look in the stack infront of you for the EMS records for Ms. Brown andMr. Shore.

A. Okay. I have -- it's Ms. Spencer's hospital records.

Q. Doctor, I won't belabor the point. I know we're getting close to 5:00. Let me ask you this: In the records, I believe, are in evidence, if -- is that a factor that you would expect to see documented in the records if -- in their EMS records if, indeed, that had been observed?

A. Yes.

20 MR. HUGHES: I have no other questions on 21 that, Your Honor.

22 MS. DO: Your Honor, may I ask the doctor one 23 question?

THE COURT: Yes. Right. In light of thelength of that, yes, you may.

229 injury can be the point of multiple etiologies. 1 MS. DO: Thank you. 1 **FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION** 2 2 **FURTHER RECROSS-EXAMINATION** 3 BY MS. DO: 3 BY MR. HUGHES: 4 Q. Dr. Mosley, I'm going to show you 4 Q. Doctor, can you tell us what an anoxic 5 Exhibit 222. It's Sidney Spencer's medical 5 brain injury is. Α. Lack of blood flow and oxygen to the records. If you will look at the second page, 6 6 brain to the extent that there is irreversible 7 which is Bates stamp 2084. 7 brain damage. 8 And, again, Ms. Spencer was one of the 8 Do you know whether an anoxic brain 9 Q. 9 four critically ill admitted to Flagstaff Medical injury was observed in Ms. Neuman at the Flagstaff 10 Center; correct? 10 Medical Center? 11 A. Correct. 11 A. 12 It was. 12 Q. And assuming that the jury has heard from And, in fact, do you know whether she was witnesses that Ms. Spencer was foaming or had 13 13 comatose the entire time she was at the Flagstaff 14 14 frothy sputum at the scene? 15 A. Yes. 15 Medical Center? 16 A. I believe she was. 16 Okay. Now, in her medical records it is 17 also here documented, she is noted to have saliva 17 Q. Can you tell us what the -- some of the signs and symptoms you'd expect to see for someone 18 around the tube and was suctioned on arrival; 18 suffering from an anoxic brain injury. 19 19 correct? A. Well, coma is a good start. Signs and 20 20 A. Correct. symptoms of anoxic brain injury. Q. 21 21 And that would indicate to you that she 22 Q. Let me ask you this: Are any of the --22 continued to have the excess salivation that would be indicative of an organophosphate toxicity; 23 do you remember the SLUDGEM mnemonic that was up on 23 24 correct? 24 the list a moment ago? 25 A. Yes. 25 Α. Correct. 232 230 Q. Are any of those signs and symptoms 1 MS. DO: Thank you, Your Honor. 1 things that you might expect with an anoxic brain 2 THE COURT: Dr. Mosley, this last question has 3 two parts. I'm going to read all the way through 3 injury? A. They might be associated, but I wouldn't it and then go back. 4 4 5 expect --THE WITNESS: Okay. Q. Would any of those be nonspecific to an 6 6 THE COURT: Did you autopsy Ms. Neuman's 7 anoxic brain injury? 7 brain? If so, did her brain show injury? And, if Α. 8 so, can you explain cause and effect of this 8 Yes. Q. For example, the defecation that was on 9 9 injury? So it's in three parts. that list. If a person was obtunded or in a 10 10 The first part, did you autopsy 11 comatose state, would you expect them to lose 11 Ms. Neuman's brain? 12 THE WITNESS: I did. 12 control of their bowels? Yes. Obtunded people lose control of 13 Α. 13 THE COURT: If so, did her brain show injury? their bowels. 14 THE WITNESS: Not grossly identifiable injury 14 15 Q. How about the miosis? If a person 15 that I commented on. suffered from an anoxic brain injury, would it be 16 THE COURT: I'll go ahead and complete the 16 surprising to see that they were exhibiting miosis? last question. And you probably answered it. 17 17 A. No. 18 And, if so, can you explain cause and 18 19 effect of this injury? 19 Q. Thank you. 20 THE COURT: Ms. Do. 20 THE WITNESS: Clinically speaking, she had 21 FURTHER RECROSS-EXAMINATION evidence of anoxic brain injury, a lack of oxygen 21 22 BY MS. DO: 22 to the brain, which may not be readily apparent to 23 Q. Dr. Mosley, when you say "anoxic brain 23 gross examination of the brain. It's really -- the

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type of injury she had could be the result of

multiple, different etiologies. Anoxic brain

24

correct?

injury," you mean not enough oxygen to the brain;

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        A. Yes.
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         Q. You don't mean to tell the jury that she
   suffocated; correct?
3
        A. Correct.
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         Q. And you said that there are multiple
   etiologies, meaning there are multiple reasons that
   could explain why she had an anoxic brain injury;
7
8
   correct?
        A. Yes.
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         Q. Including respiratory failure?
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         Α.
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         Q. And respiratory failure, again, is not
   specific. It could be caused by organophosphate
13
    toxicity or some other toxin; correct?
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15
        A. Correct.
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        MS. DO: Thank you, Your Honor.
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        THE COURT: Thank you.
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             Mr. Hughes, anything else?
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         MR. HUGHES: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
        THE COURT: Then, Dr. Mosley, you're going to
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21
    be excused temporarily as a witness. Perhaps you
22
    won't be called back, but you're subject to
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possible recall. You will need to continue to

in terms of not discussing your case or your

follow the rule of exclusion in that aspect of it

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
     COUNTY OF YAVAPAI
               I, Mina G. Hunt, do hereby certify that I
    am a Certified Reporter within the State of Arizona
    and Certified Shorthand Reporter in California.
               I further certify that these proceedings
    were taken in shorthand by me at the time and place
    herein set forth, and were thereafter reduced to
    typewritten form, and that the foregoing
10
     constitutes a true and correct transcript.
               I further certify that I am not related
12
    to, employed by, nor of counsel for any of the
13
     parties or attorneys herein, nor otherwise
     interested in the result of the within action.
15
               In witness whereof, I have affixed my
     signature this 19th day of May, 2011.
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                 MINA G. HUNT, AZ CR No. 50619
CA CSR No. 8335
24
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STATE OF ARIZONA

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testimony with any other witness until it's over.
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2
              And you might want to talk to the
    attorneys before you leave to make sure there is no
3
    misunderstanding about the scope of the rule of
    exclusion since you would be subject to recall.
5
              And we are going to take the weekend
6
   recess at this time, ladies and gentlemen. Again,
7
   thank you for all of your effort and attention in
8
    this case. Very much appreciated by all of us.
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10
              But remember the admonition. And we will
    resume next Tuesday, usual time. Be assembled,
11
    please, at 9:15.
12
              And we will be in recess. Thank you.
13
              (The proceedings concluded.)
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1	STATE OF ARIZONA)
2) ss: REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE COUNTY OF YAVAPAI)
3	
4	I, Mina G. Hunt, do hereby certify that I
5	am a Certified Reporter within the State of Arizona
6	and Certified Shorthand Reporter in California.
7	I further certify that these proceedings
8	were taken in shorthand by me at the time and place
9	herein set forth, and were thereafter reduced to
10	typewritten form, and that the foregoing
11	constitutes a true and correct transcript.
12	I further certify that I am not related
13	to, employed by, nor of counsel for any of the
14	parties or attorneys herein, nor otherwise
15	interested in the result of the within action.
16	In witness whereof, I have affixed my
17	signature this 19th day of May, 2011.
18	
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22	l China
23	MINA G. HUNT, AZ CR No. 50619
24	CA CSR No. 8335
25	